



ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscription, 10/- a Year, Post Free to any part of the World. Single Numbers, 4d. per copy.

Summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- each.

Prix de l'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripción: The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales, franco.

Postal Orders and Cheques to be crossed "MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED)."

CHIEF OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FIFTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire

CONTENTS: Vol. LV. No. 12.

	PAGE		PAGE
Advertising Ideas	479	German Pharmacy	482
American Pharmaceutical Association	479	Information Wanted	495
Bankruptcy Report	491	Irish News	472
Before the City Court	497	Legal Queries	494
British Trade Flourishing	497	Legal Reports	488
Business Changes	483	Marriages	480
Colonial and Foreign News	473	Miscellaneous Inquiries	494
Correspondence	493	New Companies and Company	489
Deaths	490	News	489
Deed of Arrangement	491	Observations and Reflections	483
Dispensing Notes	494	Personalities	480
Editorial Comments	494	Pharmaceutical Prospects	493
Co-operation on the Company	484	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland	475
Question	484	Scotch News	472
Brotherhood in Science	485	Seasonable Specialities	482
Chemists as Business Men	486	South African News	474
Commissions to Medical Men	487	Trade-marks Applied For	492
Notes	487	Trade Notes	491
English News	468	Trade Report	491
French News	473	Veterinary Notes	492
Gazette	491	Westminster College	478

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900.

THIS work is in preparation, and will be put to press next month, so that we may have it delivered to all our colonial and foreign subscribers before Christmas, as well as to our home subscribers early in December. We wish to acquaint advertising-firms with the fact, because hitherto they have found our DIARY specially serviceable for the insertion of announcements which will speak to the trade for a whole year.

There are many reasons why advertisements in our DIARY should be made comprehensive and explicit statements in regard to the businesses, goods, or specialties of the advertisers. First, because the DIARY always contains an exceedingly complete Buyers' Guide, in which is specified every item contained in the advertisements, with the folios of the advertisements attached, so that buyers may refer to them promptly when they desire to fill orders. In the second place, the DIARY is presented to every subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, whereby it has an absolutely unique circle of readers, and is brought into daily use in thousands of pharmacies and drug-establishments—wholesale and retail—throughout the world. A third reason why advertisers should not miss this opportunity for furthering their trade interests is that our DIARY has an established reputation—it is a recognised business adjunct, and saves the users an immense amount of worry by presenting them with lists of goods in one compact desk-companion. The literary contents are of a highly useful order. Above all, the DIARY is received by most of the drug-establishments in the British Empire and the best houses in countries with which the empire has business relations.

We strongly recommend all business firms to communicate with our publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., in regard to the terms for advertisements, and he informs us that he will afford every assistance in drafting telling announcements.

Summary.

THE LABEL-LICKING COMMISSION has presented its report (p. 487).

KANNY LALL DEY, the Indian pharmacognosist, died on August 16 (p. 480).

THE death of Mr. Harkness, a former Government analyst, is reported (p. 481).

QUEENSLAND SASSAFRAS is the subject of a letter by Mr. R. T. Baker on p. 498.

SOME interesting quotations for drugs and aerated waters are mentioned on p. 471.

THE Cape Pharmacy Bill has passed its second reading in the Legislative Council (p. 474).

CARBOLIC ACID continues to claim many victims because it is so easily purchased (p. 468).

GROCERS who sell spt. ether, nit. and the like are recommended to study the B.P. (p. 483).

GERMANS have the opportunity of getting a new doctorate degree in technical science (p. 482).

METHYLATED SPIRIT costs 32s. a gallon in Natal, and the House of Assembly want to cheapen it (p. 474).

THE Japanese peppermint crop is reported by our Yokohama correspondent to be small this year (p. 498).

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, a Canadian chemist, and brother of the celebrated African explorer, is dead (p. 481).

HAMMOND, the bogus-order man who has been annoying London wholesale houses, has retired from business for about three years (p. 470).

THE POSITION OF GERMAN PHARMACY as it stands after the Apotheker Verein's meeting is viewed by an Anglo-German pharmacist (p. 482).

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, as President of the British Association, delivered an address on Wednesday on the "Progress of Science since 1799" (p. 485).

MISS EVELYN WILLIAMS has succeeded Miss Josie Wanous as Vice-President of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. We give her portrait (p. 480).

COMMISSIONS TO MEDICAL MEN is a subject still to the front. "X-rayser" has views on it (p. 433), and Sir Edward Fry has replied to his critics (p. 487).

MR. WILLS, principal of the Westminster College of Pharmacy, has entertained a company of his pupils and friends to a banquet and *conversazione* (p. 478).

NEWS from the Transvaal is very sparing so far as pharmacy is concerned. We give on p. 474 a portrait of Mr. Robert Butters, who is at the helm of the pharmacy craft in the Republic.

THE American Pharmaceutical Association met on September 4 under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Dohme. Messrs. E. M. Holmes and David Hooper have been elected honorary members (p. 479).

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland thinks that that Society and the British Society should unite in drafting an Amendment to the Pharmacy Clause of the Companies Bill (p. 475).

THE chemical and drug markets continue in the upward way already noted. Farther advances in cocaine and morphine are reported, and alkali produce is dearer. We report cinchona and drug sales (p. 493).

UNDER "PHARMACEUTICAL PROSPECTS" are some hints to those who think of starting business on their own account (p. 490), and in an article on p. 483 we recommend them to add intimacy with business methods to their pharmaceutical knowledge.

DR. STAFFORD, of the Irish Local Government Board, in an interview with members of the Pharmaceutical Council, declined to recognise L.P.S.I.'s as drug-analysts. In consequence of this the Society are considering a motion for an examination to confer the title of Fellowship (p. 475).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

New Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

It is stated that arrangements have been made for the opening of the new commercial intelligence bureau in connection with the Board of Trade about the middle of October. Offices have been taken in the neighbourhood of Whitehall for the bureau, and a temporary staff has been selected.

A Connoisseur on Tonka Beans.

At Lambeth Police Court on April 7, John Norman, described as a labourer with no fixed abode, was charged with begging. Evidence for the prosecution was given, in the course of which it was stated that nothing was found upon the prisoner. John was eloquent in his own defence, and, producing a piece of paper containing beans, he said, "The witness swears nothing was found upon me. Here is ocular proof. Here is the Tonquin bean. After distillation they make an excellent tonic. I have been selling these beans. I'm an old commercial traveller, and am thoroughly acquainted with the art of buying and selling, and know the difference between begging and selling. The Tonquin bean comes from Tonquin—out China way. They are a well-known article of commerce." The prisoner evinced a disposition to enlarge at length upon the virtues of the bean, but the Magistrate applied the closure by directing that he should be remanded for inquiries.

Cycle-accidents.

Mr. James Hills Hartridge, of the Vinolia Company (Limited), while out cycling has met with a serious accident, resulting in a broken leg. We are glad to learn, however, that he is progressing favourably towards recovery.

A daughter of Mr. W. Furnival, chemist, Cardiff, was riding a bicycle through Queen Street one of the busiest thoroughfares in the town, on September 7, when the machine skidded on the tramway metals, and she fell off. A car was passing at the time, and before the driver could pull up, the horses and the front part of the car passed over the cyclist. The car was immediately raised by a number of men, and Miss Furnival extricated, when it was found that she had sustained no serious injury. The machine, however, was smashed.

"A Run for the Money" at Fulham.

Last week the Fulham Vestry gave Dr. Jackson, the medical officer of health, a good hecking on the prosecution of chemists for alleged inaccurate dispensing. It began by a vestryman eliciting from the doctor that all the public analysts' certificates had not yet been received. He added that he was quite satisfied with the analysts' work. The case against Mr. Shepherd had been dropped because Section 7 of the Act was not, in the opinion of the Magistrates, intended to meet such cases. However, Mr. Andrews was defended by counsel, and they had an eminent witness present in Professor Attfield. Yet no costs were allowed him. Three guineas costs, however, were allowed in the case of Mr. Shepherd, who had been put to no expense for evidence and counsel, "and when we found we had to pay that," said the doctor, "we decided to fight the other cases and have a run for our money." The inquiring vestryman (Mr. Armfield) was not satisfied with this explanation, and remarked that the method of procedure in the cases seemed to have been very poor. From the feeling which prevailed in the parish he gathered that it was thought to be very bad taste to harass a set of men who stood at the top of their profession in Fulham.

Mr. Comben: I notice that Mr. Rose said he quite agreed with Professor Attfield about the 2 gr. instead of 18

Dr. Jackson: No, he didn't. The real reason why we withdrew was that Mr. Rose said the case did not come within the meaning of the section. If there had been a dispute about analysis, the case must have gone to Somerset

House. We offered to take that course, but Mr. Rose thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Spencer Lawrence, a vestryman of some note, as far as we can gather, and one who speaks out, condemned the medical officer of health, and not the analyst. Dr. Jackson was supposed to take proceedings in cases where adulteration was proved, and not in those where proportions of drugs in a mixture were in question. The gentlemen who had been prosecuted so unnecessarily might generally be expected to look after their own interests in the making-up of prescriptions. If they disregarded such an important thing they were unfitted for the duties of their profession, and might be called upon for an explanation at Apothecaries Hall.

Mr. Bosby pointed out Mr. Lawrence's little mistake about the Apothecaries' Hall and chemists, adding that the medical officer was justified in his action, and the Magistrate wrong.

A Mr. O'Brien next had a little say in the matter, expressing surprise that so much fuss should be made because a few chemists had been had up; why not they as well as other tradesmen? So the debate went on, one member expressing intense indignation that Dr. Jackson should confess to having "a run for the money." That was not a proper way to look at the matter. After a good deal of excitement, and talk of purely local interest, the Vestry passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Jackson.

[We notice that Mr. Keith Longstaff has told a reporter that a portion of the mixture which he dispensed has been analysed, and his analyst "will have a different tale to tell" from the public analyst. It is alleged that Mr. Longstaff put in 4½ dr. of potassium iodide, instead of 4 dr., into the 6-oz. mixture.]

Been to a Wedding.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, Arthur Bradley, who said he was a chemist's assistant, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Lower Kennington Lane. The accused, who said he had been to a wedding and got a little drop too much, was fined 5s. and costs, and told not to be so foolish again.

Carbolic Victims.

Mr. Henry Hayes, aged 40, a gentleman of independent means, was found dead on the Spa at Scarborough on September 8, after drinking carbolic acid. Deceased was subject to fits of depression.

Charles Frederick White (28), a Leicester schoolmaster, was found dead in bed at the residence of his mother in Gloucester on September 10. It is supposed that his mind was temporarily unhinged in consequence of a love affair, and that he poisoned himself with carbolic acid.

At Bridgnorth on September 11, an inquest was held concerning the death of Ann Lawley, aged 52, who drank a quantity of carbolic acid in mistake for vinegar. The bottle was unlabelled, and the Coroner pointed out how dangerous it was to keep poison without it being properly labelled. The jury suggested that inquiry should be made as to where deceased got the poison.

The Liverpool City Coroner held an inquest on September 7 into the circumstances attending the death of Theresa Proctor, aged 17. Deceased had only been married four weeks, and had some slight quarrel with her husband, whereupon she drank some carbolic acid, and died shortly afterwards in the hospital. It was ascertained that the carbolic acid was obtained in Windsor Street, and William Simpson, a chemist's assistant, was called as a witness. He did not appear, however, and Mr. Sampson (the Coroner) told the jury that he had received a letter from him, excusing his non-attendance on the ground that he was alone in the shop. The excuse was a good one, and might have been accepted in other circumstances; still, if it were allowed, it might create a precedent. He should fine the assistant 20s. for the disobedience. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane, and recommended that some restriction should be put upon the sale of carbolic acid. Mr. Sampson said he heartily endorsed the verdict. The unrestricted sale of carbolic acid was a point which his brother coroners had frequently reprehended. The acid could be obtained as easily as milk, and was a favourite poison in cases of suicide.

Hurter Memorial Lecture.

The Liverpool Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will hold its opening meeting for the session 1899-1900 at the theatre of the Chemical Department, University College, Brownlow Street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, October 4, when the first Hurter Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Professor G. Lunge, professor of technological chemistry at the Polytechnic, Zurich, on "Impending Changes in the General Development of Industry, and particularly in the Alkali-industries."

A Continuity of Association.

A recent issue of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* contains a sketch and an interesting account of an ancient building in the Market Place of Alston, in Cumberland. Alston, which claims to be the highest market-town in England, is becoming popular as a Northern health-resort for chest and lung ailments, and the old property mentioned has been purchased by Mr. Joseph Roberts, chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who will shortly fit up part of it as a pharmacy. Curiously enough, this seems to have been the original purpose of the building, for an old fire-policy, dated 1771, has been found, which shows that the property was then occupied by "John Dryden, surgeon and apothecary."

Embezzlement.

Thomas Moore, a traveller, was sentenced to two months' hard labour, at Lambeth Police Court on August 7, for embezzling sums of money amounting to 4l. 19s. 6d. from his employers, Messrs. Batey & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, East Dulwich.

Went Empty Away.

When Day's drug-stores at Leytonstone was opened for business on September 3 it was found that the place had been entered by burglars during the night. Fortunately no money had been left on the premises, and as that seemed the object of the nocturnal visitors they had gone away empty-handed.

Cricket.

The "Yorkshire Relish" Cricket Club have again carried off the gold medals, with the championship flag of the "Yorkshire Central" Cricket League.

On September 9 Burgoyne's C.C. played Willows, Francis & Co.'s C.C. at Wadham Lodge. Result: Burgoyne's, 58 (for no wicket); Willows, Francis & Co.'s, 54.

Cricket League Final.—Burgoyne Burbidge's C. C. v. "Kepler" C.C. (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.).—This, the deciding match for possession of the Wholesale Druggists' Cricket League Cup, will be played on Saturday, September 16, at Wadham Lodge, Walthamstow. Trains from Liverpool Street for Wood Street, Walthamstow, at 1.4, 1.33, 1.50, 2.3, 2.8, and 2.15 P.M. The opponents are at present equal in the matter of points.

Refusing his Task.

Amongst the cases heard at Thame Police Court on September 2 was one in which Wm. Stevens, who described himself as a chemist, was charged with refusing to perform his allotted task whilst an inmate of the workhouse. Defendant, who said he did as much as he could, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Prussic acid Poisonings.

Dr. Sanderson, of Loftus, near Middlesborough, committed suicide on September 11 by taking prussic acid. The deceased was very wealthy, and owned property in every county in England.

At Bishop's Stortford on September 9, an inquest was held on the body of James Percival Richards, a doctor's dispenser, who poisoned himself with prussic acid. The jury returned a verdict of unsound mind.

The Sale of Vermin-killer.

An inquest was held at Smethwick on September 11, on the body of Ann Foxall (55), who poisoned herself by swallowing a quantity of vermin-killer. She purchased the poison from Mr. Betts, chemist, Smethwick, and that gentleman deposed that she gave him the name of "A. Smith," and as he knew her as a customer he gave the poison without

having another person as a witness. The Coroner (Mr. A. M. Betham) pointed out that the Act stipulated that the chemist must know the person to whom he sold the poison without a witness, and he took it that meant that a chemist must know the person's name. If Mr. Betts had known the deceased's name he would have been aware that "Smith" was a false name, and he would not have given her the poison. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, and the Coroner recommended Mr. Betts to have in future a witness to the sale of poison to persons whose names he did not know.

A Lesson in Botany.

On September 9 the students of the Leeds College of Pharmacy (Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Pa O. principal) paid a visit to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Old Trafford. After a course of practical botany, tea was partaken of in the grand pavilion, the party returning to Leeds at 11 o'clock.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following retailers:—

Mr. Henry Williamson, chemist and druggist, Congleton.
Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Cole, 4 Bridge Street, Congleton.
Mr. L. A. Cross, chemist and druggist, St. Austell.
Mr. Joseph Benjamin, chemist and druggist, Ross, Hereford.

An off spirit-licence has been granted to Mr. John Short, chemist and druggist, 35 Newton Street, Milborne.

At the Grimsby Brewster Sessions last week, an application by Edward Fields Williamson, 93 Grimsby Road, Cleethorpes, chemist, for a licence for beer to be consumed off the premises was refused.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne Licensing Sessions on September 7, Wm. Potts Pailipson, described as a chemist, but not on the register, the holder of an off wine-licence at 43 Anson Street, had the renewal of his licence objected to on the ground that on January 13 he was convicted and fined 5s, and had his licence endorsed for "being privy to the unlawful drinking of intoxicating liquors on his premises," and on the ground that the licence was not required. It was stated that the house was not now used as a chemist's shop but as a boot-shop and the holder had left the town. The licence was refused.

At the St. Helens Licensing Sessions on September 5, Mr. John Glover, chemist, applied for an off wine and "sweets" licence, the "sweets" referring to British wines. The Deputy Magistrates' Clerk told applicant's solicitor that he had given notice under the wrong section of the Act, having referred to sections 7 and 8 instead of section 3; but the solicitor said he did not think the section material if the Act itself was cited. The Mayor having decided that the technicality would not be allowed to upset the application, Mr. Glover gave evidence that he was a registered chemist and druggist, and was proprietor of the business lately carried on by Mr. George Webster. He served his time with the late Alderman Harrison. Evidence of Mr. Glover's good character having been given, the licence was granted.

At the Congleton Brewster Sessions on August 28, after off wine-licences had been granted to Mr. H. Williamson and Mrs. Cole, both carrying on chemists' businesses in Congleton, Mr. O. W. Jackson, President of the Congleton, Sandbach, and District Licensed Victuallers' Association, asked if he should be in order in making a few remarks on the granting of the new licences. On receiving permission from the Bench, he said he had closely followed the effect of the granting of these new licences to grocers and others, and in many cases they eventually developed into full licences. It was all very well to say in regard to chemists' wine-licences that they were requisite for the sale of medicated wines, but unfortunately they were not limited to medicated wines, for it was generally found that unmedicated wines were sold there also, and thus they came into competition with the heavily-taxed licensed victualler. He thought the Magistrates should seriously consider these things before granting new wine-licences and thus affording increased drinking-facilities. The Clerk said the Magistrates had no option but to grant the licences, and the Chairman added that the matter had been thoroughly threshed out by the Magistrates, who found that they had no power but to grant the applications.

Will He Get It?

At the weekly meeting of the Exeter Corporation on September 12, an application was received from Mr. Eric Lemmon (dispenser to the Union) for an increase of salary. The application was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report.

The B.P.C. at Plymouth.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Borough Council on September 11, a letter was read from Mr. J. Davy Turney, on behalf of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, thanking the Mayor (Alderman Pethick) for his hospitality and the Council for the loan of the Western Law-courts on the occasion of the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference recently held at Plymouth.

Photographic Exhibition.

The Royal Photographic Society's annual Exhibition will be opened at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall East, on Monday, September 25. A reception will be held by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., President of the Society, on Saturday evening, September 23. The Exhibition will be open for seven weeks.

Drugs in Glamorganshire.

Mr. O. A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., the Glamorganshire County Analyst, reporting on his work during the last quarter, states that the articles examined included ground ginger, 7; milk of sulphur, 5; flowers of sulphur, 1; glycerin, 1; Gregory's powder, 1; olive oil, 2; eucalyptus oil, 1; tincture of strophanthus, 1; compound tincture of benzoin, 1; camphorated oil, 2; and cream of tartar, 2. The Gregory's powder, which was purchased in the Neath district, was genuine, but deteriorated in quality. The camphorated oil was from the same district; one sample was deficient in camphor to the extent of 60 per cent., and was made with rape, or a similar oil; the other sample contained at least 30 per cent. of cotton-seed oil. Glycerin, milk of sulphur, and flowers of sulphur obtained from that district were found to be genuine; so were samples of milk of sulphur, eucalyptus oil, tincture of strophanthus, and compound tincture of benzoin obtained from the Barry and Cadoxton districts. One sample sold as olive oil was cotton-seed oil.

An Overdose of Laudanum.

An inquest was held at Paddington on September 6, on the body of Lavinia Gibbins, 18 years of age, who died in St. Mary's Hospital from opium-poisoning. Frederick Neal, manager to Messrs. Needham, chemists, Edgware Road, deposed that deceased purchased 1 oz. of laudanum from him on the night before her death, for the purpose, as she alleged, of mixing it with poultices for an abscess on her arm. A week previously she had purchased 1 oz. for the same purpose. She had asked for sixpennyworth, but witness would only sell her threepennyworth. He labelled the bottle "Poison." It was not quite evident whether deceased had taken the poison in an overdose or with suicidal intent, and the verdict of the jury was that deceased died from an overdose of laudanum, but for what purpose it was taken there was no evidence to show.

A Burglar's Leap.

At Clerkenwell, on September 12, Charles Hooper was charged with breaking into the warehouse of Messrs. J. Raphael & Co., opticians, 51 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Prisoner was carried bodily into court, and placed in a chair in front of the dock. Evidence was given that the police discovered that prosecutors' premises had been entered, and the thieves were disturbed by the approach of the officers. Prisoner, in endeavouring to escape, jumped from the roof, a distance of fifty feet, to the ground. Both his legs were broken, and he had been treated in St. Bartholomew's until able to appear before the Magistrate. Prisoner was committed for trial.

The Bogus-order Case.

At the Old Bailey Sessions on September 12, Sir Charles Hall (the Recorder), in charging the grand jury, said he had referred to the large increase in forgery cases. There was one notable case, that of George Hammond. The amount gained by the forgeries had not been much, but it was more

a matter to look at the method with which the thing had been carried out. Hammond had singled out drug-sellers for his victims, and he had displayed a great deal of ingenuity in the way he had obtained goods from them. An employé of one of the firms he intended to victimise seemed to think that one of the orders was not all that he should like it to be, and caused inquiries to be made, with the result that the prisoner was arrested. His *modus operandi* was to obtain a knowledge of the stamp or rubber impression used by a chemist, and next the wholesale house at which the chemist traded. He would then make up as near an impression to the stamp of a chemist as he possibly could, write out a bogus order for goods he could most easily get rid of, sign the initial or the name of the chemist to the order, and present it to the wholesale house at which the chemist traded. Hammond evidently knew something of the inner workings of the trade, as he displayed great boldness, which had apparently increased as he found that each exploit was successful. There did not seem to be any extenuating circumstance in the case, as the whole system showed great ingenuity on the part of the perpetrator. Under the circumstances he could only advise the jury to return a true bill in the case. In this case the amounts were unimportant, but the amount could not be taken into consideration in mitigation of an offence such as had been committed. It was nothing more nor less than a clear, deliberate, and systematic fraud from start to finish.

The jury returned a true bill against the prisoner.

Hammond was brought before Sir F. Fulton, the Common Serjeant, on September 13, on the three charges, and he pleaded guilty. He said the amount of goods he obtained was very small. He only asked for one article in two cases.

Sir Forrest Fulton: But there were others on the orders.

Prisoner: Yes; but I did not ask for them, or attempt to get them.

Sir Forrest Fulton: But you would have taken them if they had been offered.

Prisoner: I never supposed they would, and if they did there would be no false pretence. The charges have been made out against me to appear as black as possible, instead of what they really are—a mere matter of 2s.

Sir Forrest Fulton: But there is the forgery, which alone renders you liable to a heavy sentence, and it was not only once, but on three separate occasions.

The case against him, the prisoner asserted, had been made out very much worse than it really was. He told the police all he could to assist them, but they had used everything possible against him.

Detective-Sergeant Wm. Kemp, who arrested the prisoner, deposed that he found on him a box of rubber type. This had been used to stamp the forged orders, which were then signed by the prisoner with a facsimile of the chemist's signature. Besides this he found a number of orders for various drugs on wholesale drug-houses, which the prisoner had apparently prepared for future operations. Prisoner was only released from prison in April, and the following previous convictions were proved against him:—

22/11/86. Eighteen months for forgery, in the name of George Hodway. Sentenced at the Central Criminal Court.

17/9/88. As Geo. Wm. Hammond, five years' penal servitude for uttering forged orders.

14/11/92. As Geo. Harrison, four calendar months for forgery.

11/9/93. As Wm. Chandler, twelve months for forgery.

19/10/94. Same name, for stealing a druggist's parcel, six months' hard labour.

22/7/95. As Geo. Hammond, five years for forgery.

Prisoner was only at large six weeks when the first of these latest forgeries was perpetrated.

Sir Forrest Fulton: He did not let the grass grow long under his feet. (Laughter.) Have there been any other complaints?

Detective-Sergeant Kemp: Yes; we have received complaint that he obtained from Messrs. Mason & Co. on June 1 eau de Cologne to the value of 13s., on August 4 he obtained from Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson eau de Cologne and quinine to the value of 14. 10s., and on August 17 from Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson eau de Cologne to the value of 10s. In the case of Baiss Brothers & Stevenson the prisoner must have been aware of the special fact that the firm had only assumed the new title a few months before. The stolen goods were sold by the prisoner.

Sir Forrest Fulton: But I fail to see the object of so great a daring for so little a result. Has the prisoner any qualification as a medical dispenser?

Detective-Sergeant Kemp: No, my Lord.

Sir Forrest Fulton: I do not think in my experience I have seen or heard of such a daring scheme worked out for such a trivial profit. I suspect that the prisoner must have had some object, at present unknown, in obtaining the goods, which appear to have mainly consisted of eau de Cologne. His complaints of unfair treatment are absurd, for he is without doubt a most dangerous person to the community at large, more especially chemists and druggists, who need especial protection on account of the nature of some of the articles sold or dispensed by them. (To the prisoner) You have pleaded guilty to a most systematic series of forgeries and frauds, and you will be sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, and you will have to serve the unexpired term of your last sentence.

A Sublimate Death.

At an inquest held at Market Drayton on September 7, relative to the death of a groom named Challinor, it was stated that deceased had consumed a quantity of corrosive sublimate, and died afterwards in the workhouse.

Poisoned by Chlorodyne.

An inquest was held on September 8 at Paddington, on the body of William Paul Wilkinson, who was found unconscious in bed. Deceased had for some time been in low spirits, and complained of sleeplessness. A bottle of chlorodyne was found in the room, and the medical evidence showed that death was due to poisoning by the chlorodyne, a verdict in accordance with the evidence being returned.

Fires.

On September 11 a fire broke out in the wool-room on the premises of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), at Dalton Street, Birmingham, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

On September 8 considerable damage was done by fire to the premises of H. Sanderson & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Birmingham. A block of buildings behind the manufactory was destroyed. Ten horses were rescued with difficulty.

A fire was discovered early in the morning of September 10 in the shop of Mr. E. Smith, chemist, Bedford Street, Ancoats. On the previous night Mr. Smith had knocked the ashes from his pipe into a basket under the counter, the fire, which was soon extinguished, being the result.

Fire broke out on September 2 on the premises of Mr. Rickard, chemist and druggist, Filey, owing to a child in the house above setting fire to a window-curtain. Fortunately the flames were prevented from spreading to the shop below, and the damage done was not extensive.

On September 7, the chemical-works of Mr. J. Metcalf, at Altham, near Accrington, were discovered to be on fire. The store-room, which contained much inflammable material, was completely destroyed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the rest of the works were saved. The damage will be about 1,000*l.*, and is not covered by insurance.

Another fire broke out on the same date in the engine-house of the Globe Chemical-works, St. Helens (owned by the United Alkali Company). The vitriol-chambers and valuable oxidising-plant adjoining were saved. The engine-house was gutted, and will entail a stoppage of the works for some days. The damage is estimated at about 200*l.*

Theft.

At the St. Helens Police Court on September 11, a boy named Joseph Seddon was charged with stealing a bottle of scent from the shop of Mr. J. G. Wallbridge, chemist. Mrs. Wallbridge caught Seddon in the act. Accused was bound over under the First Offenders Act.

Mineral Waters.

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians on September 13, tenders were received for the supply of mineral waters to the various establishments of the Union

for the next twelve months. There were only two tenders—viz., from the C.A.M.W.A.L. and from Idris & Co. The prices were as follows:—Chemists' Association, soda water in syphons, 1*s.* 5*d.* per doz.; ditto in screw-stoppered large bottles, 10*d.* per doz.; ditto in small bottles, 8*d.* per doz.; lemonade in syphons, 2*s.* 3*d.* per doz.; ditto in large screw-stoppered bottles, 10*d.* per doz.; ditto in small bottles, 8*d.* per doz.; lithia-water in syphons, 2*s.* 3*d.* per doz.; ginger-beer in screw-stoppered bottles, 10*d.* per doz. The Idris Company's prices were—Soda water in syphons, 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; ditto in large screw-stoppered bottles, 11*d.* per doz.; ditto in small bottles, 8*d.* per doz.; lemonade in syphons, 2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; ditto in large screw-stoppered bottles, 11*d.* per doz.; ditto in small bottles, 8*d.* per doz.; lithia-water in syphons, 2*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; ginger beer in screw-stoppered bottles, 8*d.* per doz. C.A.M.W.A.L. got the contract.

Tenders for Drugs.

There were four tenders for the supply of drugs submitted to the Holborn Board of Guardians at their meeting on September 13. There were 370 items in the list, and the respective firms quoted with discount off current prices. The contract was for twelve months. Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., 40 per cent. off; Messrs. Mannors & Hopkinson, Southwark Bridge Road, 41½ per cent. off; Leslie's (Limited), Wallbrook, 25 per cent. off; and Davy, Hall & Son, Park Street, Southwark, 27½ per cent. off. Leslie's only tendered for certain articles marked in red ink, but said the same discount would be allowed for any surgical or other appliances required. Mr. Walton moved that Corbyn, Stacey & Co. get the contract. Mr. Bolton moved Hopkinson's. Mr. Walton: Corbyn, Stacey & Co. are our present contractors, and Mr. Eade (Chairman of the Dispensaries Committee) says they have given every satisfaction. Mr. Langley: Did Mr. Eade depute you to say that? Mr. Walton: No; but I have heard him say so over and over again. Mr. Muir: I can speak as a member of the Dispensaries Committee. I have been present when Mr. Eade has expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. have served us, and Mr. Eade ought to know. Mr. Langley: Several members are here to support their friends—(order, order!)—and I shall support an outsider. The Chairman: And now I will give you an opportunity of voting. The vote was taken, and Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. were re-appointed by eleven votes to three.

The Mixture not to Blame.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the child, Emily Avery, who died after taking a diarrhoea-mixture obtained from a chemist, was held at Hastings on September 11. The inquest was adjourned, as stated in our last week's issue, in order that the mixture might be analysed. Edward Brooks, a chemist carrying on business at 187 Queen's Road, Hastings, deposed that the mixture for diarrhoea for children which he sold was a simple chalk one. The bottle produced was his, and in the mixture which it contained there was no laudanum or poison—it was simply a chalk mixture. The evidence of the mother of the deceased was read over and confirmed, and, in answer to the Coroner, she said that she had not given the child anything beyond the medicine supplied by Mr. Brooks. Horace Cheshire, public analyst, deposed that his analysis of the mixture showed that it consisted of chalk, carbonate of soda, sugar, gum, and a very small quantity of chloroform. The analysis of the stomach showed slight evidences of the chalk and the chloroform. There was no trace of opium whatever. Mr. Roberts, medical practitioner, who made a *post-mortem* examination, deposed to finding a patch of pneumonia on the lungs. The mother complained that the child had been sleepy after the dose of medicine, but Mr. Roberts was satisfied that the child came by her death through natural causes, and with that the jury agreed.

SORREL IS POISONOUS.—Most chemists and druggists know this, but it is rare to hear of a fatality resulting from eating the familiar herb. Such a case is mentioned in a recent number of the *British Medical Journal*. A boy in Germany had an attack of vomiting after eating some sorrel, and died in nine days. During the greater part of the illness he was unconscious. The amount of potassium oxalate in the plant is about 0.75 per cent.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

Applications for the following examinations must be lodged before 11 o'clock on the morning of the dates mentioned:—Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination, Monday, September 25; Registered Druggist examination, Tuesday, September 26; Pharmaceutical Licence examination, Wednesday, September 27. Applications should be addressed to Mr. Arthur Ferrall, Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Analysts' Appointments.

At a meeting of the Omagh Board of Guardians on September 9 six applications for the post of analyst were considered. Three were from Dublin, and three from Belfast. Mr. O'Connor, of Dublin, was appointed by twelve votes against seven recorded for Mr. Robt. Barklie, of Belfast. The salary is 10*l.* per annum.

The Monaghan Board of Guardians on August 21 proceeded to elect an analyst in place of Mr. R. A. L. Wilson, M.P.S.I., whom the L.G.B. would not recognise as qualified for the post. There were four applications—Sir Chas. Cameron, Dublin (late county analyst); Mr. W. F. Warren, Dublin; Mr. Robt. L. Barklie, Belfast; and Professor Tichborne, Dublin. Professor Tichborne was ultimately appointed at a salary of 6*l.* per year and 2*s.* 6*d.* per sample.

Four applicants competed last week for the post of analyst to the Kilkeel Union—two from Dublin, and two from Belfast. Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin, was elected. The same gentleman has been appointed analyst to the Magherafelt Guardians at a salary of 8*l.* a year, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for every sample examined in excess of twenty-four during the twelve months. Sir Charles has secured a similar appointment for the Limavady Union, and he has also been successful in a kindred capacity at Kanturk, but with a salary of 15*l.* a year.

A Little Soap to Make it Go.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., proprietor of Leonard's pharmacies, Dublin, is opening another branch, this time at Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. On the opening day he will give away 2,000 tablets of soap. This makes the eighth branch pharmacy in Dublin belonging to Dr. McWalter, and it is understood that he is negotiating for another in the Portobello district.

Mineral-water Affairs.

At Dublin last week the St. Kevin's mineral-water factory, Kevin Street, belonging to Mr. H. Byrne, chemist, was offered for sale by public auction, and was withdrawn at the bidding of 990*l.*, the amount being considered insufficient.

In a return of goods imported into Belfast during the three months ended August 31, issued by the Harbour Commissioners, it is stated that aerated waters show an increase of 509 tons over the corresponding period of 1898, the total amount for the quarter being 2,961 tons.

A Remarkable Fatality.

At Belfast on September 8, a large farmer and road-contractor named Nugent, belonging to Armagh, among other purchases bought a quantity of carbolic acid and some whisky. Meeting a couple of friends named McShane and Lenagh on the way home, he gave them a drink from the carbolic-acid bottle in mistake for the whisky. McShane died but Lenagh recovered. At the inquest held on McShane on September 7, the jury found that deceased had come to his death by misadventure.

Shop-hours Act.

At the Dublin Police Court Messrs. C. Mannin & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 2 Great Brunswick Street, were fined 5*s.* and 5*s.* costs for a breach of the Shop-hours Act in respect to an employé.

The Perambulating Pharmacies.

The Local Government Board have been asked to consider the advisability of supplying workhouse and dispensary medical officers with miniature medicine-boxes and appliances to be used for the benefit of patients living at some distance from the nearest available pharmacy in each district. One of the Kilrush Guardians, commenting last week on the proposed departure, said they had often heard of a travelling doctor, but never before of a perambulating pharmacy. His fellow-members laughed at this joke.

A Question of Rules.

Messrs. Harrington & Son, of Cork, have written to the Guardians of Cloumel Union in reply to the adverse analysis of Sir Charles Cameron on the medicines supplied by them to the Union. They pointed out that every one of their preparations was strictly B.P., and requested that samples should be taken immediately on receipt of the goods, and that three sealed samples of each article to be analysed should be taken—one for the analyst, one for the contractor, and one for the Guardians. The Guardians thought the request a big order, and ridiculous, and decided to reply that the rules of the Local Government Board, and not Messrs. Harrington's rules, would be carried out.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Carbolic Season.

A woman was found lying dead in a field at Lawton Farm, Locher, on September 7. Beside her was a bottle containing carbolic acid, and it is supposed that she had committed suicide.

On September 7 the keeper of the Port Glasgow Public Park found a man kneeling on the ground with his head resting on one of the seats. The man was unconscious, and beside him lay a bottle containing carbolic acid. He was conveyed to a doctor's surgery, but only survived a few minutes.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Golf Club.

The fourth competition this season for the Gibson handicap medal took place last week at the Braids, with the following result:—Mr. C. F. Henry, 116–25=91; Mr. W. C. Baker, 97–5=92; Mr. J. G. Robb, 121–25=96; Mr. James Stott, 93+4=97.

The prize competition on the Edinburgh autumn holiday (September 18) will be held at Leven, when the Gibson handicap medal, the Hon. President's, and club prizes will be played for. The train will leave Waverley Station at 8.53 A.M.

Chemistry Student Drowned.

On September 9 a young Glasgow student, named Reginald Frankenburg, was drowned in the Gareloch through the capsizing of a punt. Deceased, who was 21 years of age, had almost completed his curriculum as a student in the chemistry classes of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and, being a brilliant student, had a promising career before him.

Glasgow Chemists' Bowling-match.

The third annual bowling-match between wholesale and retail chemists in Glasgow took place on Ballahoustoun Green on September 12. The wholesale rink was composed of Messrs. J. Walker, D. C. Houston, H. Thomson, and J. Cairncross; and the retail rink of Messrs. R. H. Gordon, D. Moir, M. A. Wallace, and T. Adam. After a keen game the wholesale representatives won by two shots, the scores being: Wholesale, 19; Retail, 17. The victory is especially welcome to the wholesale men because of the fact that in the two previous annual encounters they suffered defeat. At the conclusion of the game a committee was formed of Messrs. Walker and Wallace, representing respectively the wholesale and the retail chemists, with the object of extending the scope of this popular yearly match.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

CHEMISTS AS HEATING ENGINEERS.—The "calorifère," or underground heating-apparatus, at the Paris Bourse is to be overhauled before the winter comes on. It is interesting to chemists as being the first steam heating-apparatus ever constructed, and it was designed by Gay-Lussac, d'Arcet, and Baron Thenard about seventy years ago.

DEATH OF A SCIENTIFIC JOURNALIST.—M. Gaston Tissandier, who has just died, was best known as the intrepid balloonist who ascended to a height of 8600 metres and crossed the Prussian lines of investment four times during the Paris siege. He was an ardent chemist and physicist, and wrote numerous popular works on chemistry, photography, hygiene, &c. He and his brother founded *La Nature*.

NEW METHODS OF TREATMENT form the latest ground for an appeal for funds for the endowment of research. Infectious and contagious diseases are what Senator Siegfried and Deputies Audiffred, Aynard, and d'Arenberg aim at. They say 160,000 people die of tuberculosis in France, and 64,000 of typhoid, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, puerperal fever, &c., not to mention plague and cholera. Nearly 3,000 have already been subscribed by the great railway and other companies.

A VITRIOLIC RECEPTION.—Four young fellows, who were holidaying in Ramsgate, crossed to Boulogne on September 12 for a day-trip. While walking along the Quai Gambetta, Boulogne, a young woman, said to be a street-hawker, suddenly threw over them the contents of a tin can which she carried, and which proved to be vitriol. Two of the excursionists were seriously injured, and another slightly. The three men were taken to the pharmacy of Mr. J. V. Parsons, chemist and druggist, in the Rue Victor Hugo, where everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. They were eventually assisted on board the vessel, and returned to Ramsgate enveloped in shawls.

OCTROI-FRAUD.—The pleasure of outwitting Custom-house and "Octroi" officials is productive of much ingenuity, as is occasionally shown in the police courts. There was a case in point in Paris last week, when M. Vibert, traveller for a perfumery-house, was condemned to a month's imprisonment and sundry fines. He had a large and handsome morocco-leather portfolio, such as is carried by French Ministers of State, lawyers, and business men, which contained four metal receptacles, each of the capacity of 3 litres. These he had been in the habit of filling daily with alcohol, and carrying into the city in such an innocent way that the Octroi authorities did not seem to look in his direction. Last week, however, they spotted him at the Gare St. Lazare, looked into the portfolio, and—the Magistrates have made the punishment fit the crime and retrospective.

THE FRENCH POISON-SCHEDULE.—It may interest English pharmacists to know that a Royal Ordinance of 1846 imposed restrictions on the sale of poisons, and the schedule, since added to, now includes the following substances:—

Hydrocyanic acid, poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, arsenic and its preparations, extract and tincture of belladonna, cantharides (powder and extract), chloroform, hemlock (extract and tincture), cyanides of mercury and potassium, digitalis, henbane, and stramonium (extracts and tinctures), tartar emetic, nicotine, nitrate of mercury, opium and its extract, phosphorus (and paste), ergot of rye, and corrosive sublimate.

The retail sale of these substances is legally limited to pharmacists, who should only sell to persons whose names and addresses are known to them, and entries of sales must be made in the poison-book, as is done in England. There is a formula for phosphorus-paste (rat-poison) in the Codex.

The imports of chemicals into Dantzic have increased year by year, the figures for 1898 being 57,322*l.*, against 54,523*l.* in 1897.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE EXPLOSION OF A SODA-FOUNTAIN in Avon, N.Y., resulted in fatal injuries to Mr. George Hunt, a druggist. A hole 3 inches in diameter was torn in his right chest, his left arm was broken in two places, and his right arm was left hanging by shreds of flesh.

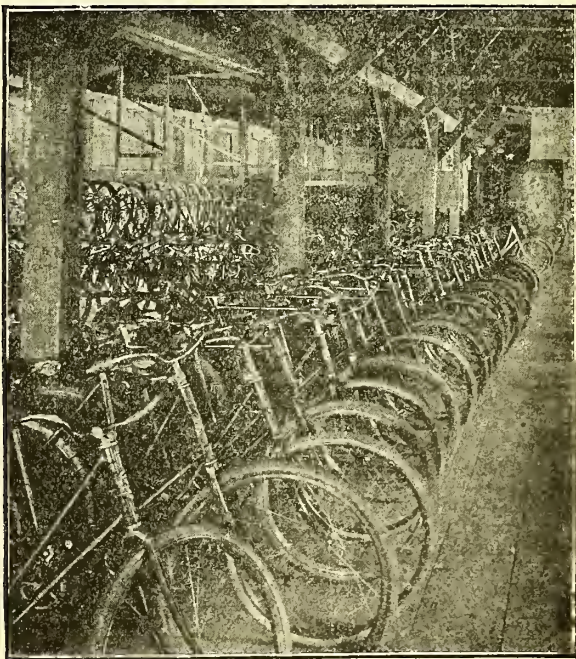
MESSRS. WALKER & GREIG, general storekeepers and merchants, of Colombo and elsewhere, have opened a dispensary at Dikoya (np country). Mr Robert Benvie, chemist and druggist, who has had considerable experience in Edinburgh and London, is manager of the department.

PROPERTY IN JAPAN.—The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a translation of a Japanese Imperial Ordinance relating to the registration of rights in immovables acquired by foreigners in Japan. Persons interested in the matter will be able to consult this document on calling at 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W., on any day between 11 and 5.

A DISPENSARY-EXPLOSION.—A disastrous fire is reported from Bourgas, in Eastern Roumelia, caused by an explosion in the Dispensary Tomades, occupying part of a building in the middle of the town. The whole building was soon ablaze, the explosion having been followed by fire. The first floor, occupied by the proctor-general of the local court and the public notary, was destroyed, the safes and some documents being alone saved. The total loss is estimated at 500,000*fr.*

SOAP-PIRATES.—A Monte Video firm of soap-makers registered some years ago the name of "A. & F. Pears & Co." for use on soap tablets, and then had the audacity to prosecute importers of the genuine article for infringement of their trade-mark. After a costly litigation they were beaten, and the trade-mark was cancelled. The same firm have now registered the word "Windsor," and are trying to prosecute the importers of an article made and sold in England for the last hundred years.

A BICYCLE ANNEX is the latest pharmaceutical extra. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have provided their employés at the headquarters in Detroit, Mich., with a stable for their



wheels. A corner of the Annex, as the place is called, is represented in the picture. If anyone takes the trouble to count, he will find that between 300 and 400 bicycles are represented in the picture—and this is not all of them, for

we have cut away half the engraving. Our picture is borrowed from the *National Druggist*, which remarks that "the large area, with its swarm of wheels, is a silent but striking comment on the magnitude of the parent house at Detroit, and offers an interesting sight to the many travellers who constantly visit this great and imposing establishment. The 'Bicycle Annex' is in charge of a trusty watchman. No fee is asked for storing the wheels. For 25c. a month each bicycle is cleaned and oiled."

CARRIAGE OF ACIDS IN INDIA.—An order recently issued by the Indian Government enacts that the inside packing of boxes used in the carriage of hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids should be of ashes free from cinders, or of chalk, sand, or dry earth. In the case of other dangerous goods the inside packing must be of straw, chaff, or sawdust mixed with coal, wood ashes, chalk, or sand.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

A NEW START.—Messrs. Alexander Cameron and G. W. Hamilton, two Scotch chemists (from Laurencekirk and Stirling respectively), are about to open a smart little drug-store at Salt River, under the style of Cameron & Hamilton.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.—The Medical Conference, to discuss the bubonic plague and measures to cope with it in the event of outbreak in Natal, met at Durban on August 21. The following are the delegates:—Dr. Hyslop (Natal), Dr. Hornabrook (Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg), Dr. Turner (Cape Colony), Dr. Ramsbottom (Orange Free State), Dr. Lingbeck (S.A.R.), and Captain Leumann (Indian expert). The proceedings are conducted with closed doors.

HALF-HOLIDAY FOR THE CAPE.—Mr. J. L. M. Brown, a member of the Legislative Assembly, has introduced a Bill to ensure a half-holiday for shopkeepers. It proposes that shops will be closed on Saturdays not earlier than 1 o'clock or later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There is a saving clause in the case of chemists and druggists, who will not be liable to the fine (10*l*.) for supplying medicines or drugs after closing-time, but their shops must not be open, saving for this purpose.

WHAT IS THE POISON?—The following is given by the *Birmingham Gazette* as the translation of an advertisement appearing in the *Harrismith News*. Harrismith is a growing town on the Natal frontier:—"War! War!—Wanted, two reputable Bushmen, man and wife, for the purpose of manufacturing the well-known poison. Salary, 10*l* per month; travelling expenses to Harrismith. The above-named poison must be prepared so that our bullets can be dipped, as we should consider it very unlucky if our enemies were shot with undipped bullets. Address J. J. Van Reeren, Sandhurst, Harrismith."

CAPE PHARMACY BILL.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony on August 27, the Prime Minister (Mr. Sauer) moved the second reading of the Medical and Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill and explained its provisions fully. A debate followed in which Messrs. Van Eden, Herholdt, Belligan, Lochner, Brown, De Villiers, and De Wet, and Sir H. Stockerstrom took part. It was generally agreed that nothing definite in regard to the amendment of the measure should be done on the second reading, but when the Committee stage is reached amendments of the clauses dealing with the sale of patent and Dutch medicines and the midwives question are likely to be debated. It was pointed out that the provisions of the Bill, while quite suitable for the most densely populated parts of the colony, would be bad for the country districts. The fact that the Bill had been drafted by Dr. Gregory, principal medical officer of the colony, suggested to Mr. Wilmot that the Bill might be called "Gregory's Mixture"; and this joke in the present tense condition of life at the Cape sufficed to provoke hilarious laughter. Mr. de Villiers in the course of his speech said that the Bill did not make it clear whether a person suffering acutely, and perhaps thirty miles from the

nearest doctor, could not be given a poisonous medicine—say tincture of opium—without the giver being subject to peralties. This suggestion also made the Councillors laugh. Life, he thought, might be saved in such cases, but the Bill forbade the administration of fitting medicines if they contained scheduled poisons.

METHYLATED SPIRIT AND THE CUSTOMS UNION.—In the Natal House of Assembly on August 15, Mr. F. S. Tatham moved—

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable (a) that the Government should endeavour to arrange with the parties to the Customs Convention for the modification of the duties payable upon methylated spirit required for industrial purposes; (b) that restrictions upon the use of methylated spirit for industrial purposes should be made as easy as possible, with due regard to public safety.

Mr. Tatham pointed out that under the Customs Convention a gallon of methylated spirit, which prior to the Convention was only 4*s*., was now no less than 32*s*. per gal. In consequence the furniture-making industry is crippled. The Premier hoped to be able to get relief without reference to the other parties to the Convention, believing the Government could do so under the Customs Act of 1898, under which rebate was allowed on spirit of wine if imported by chemists and druggists. Spirit of wine manufactured in the Cape is used by the cabinet and furniture makers of that colony, and has given satisfaction—so much so that no methylated spirit is imported into the Cape. He hoped it would be possible to introduce spirit of wine from the Cape Colony at such cost as would prevent cabinet-makers from being hampered in the carrying-on of their business. A recent attempt to manufacture methylated spirit in Maritzburg has proved a failure, but there is to be an attempt to manufacture the spirit at Durban, and plant has been ordered to manufacture spirit 65° over proof. The Secretary for Native Affairs said that in his opinion spirit would be produced in the colony, and the motion, *minus* the words "with other parties to the Customs Convention," was unanimously adopted.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL—We have had no news from our Transvaal correspondents during the past month, and we judge that the acute condition of affairs in the Republic is upsetting all pharmaceutical arrangements, as well as trade generally. We presume that the Pharmacy Bill—which Mr. Robert Butters, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Republic, and his colleagues on the Council had so successfully arranged with the Secretary of State—is shelved for the moment. Mr. Robert Butters, whose portrait we give, is a Scotchman who served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with Baile Doig, of Dundee, and passed the Minor in 1877. After this he had considerable experience of English pharmacy in London and provincial towns before going out to the Cape, which happened more than a dozen years ago. Mr. Butters ultimately started in business in Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, but when there was a rush for the Rand he could not resist it, and, disposing of his business to Messrs. Lennon & Co., settled down in Johannesburg, where he has a well-equipped pharmacy. Mr. Butters, in addition to being a good pharmacist, has a wide knowledge of affairs, and that element of Scotch caution which has enabled him in a tactful manner to further the interests of Uitlander pharmacists in the Rand. These pharmacists have had a very hard time during this year, and we fear that at the present moment many of them are suffering severely from the exodus which the political disturbance has dictated.



Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on September 6, the President (Mr. R. J. Downes) in the chair. There were also present Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), and Messrs. O'Sullivan, Porter, Michie, Simpson, Professor Tichborne, J. J. Bernard, Wells, and Grindley.

A PRONOUNCEMENT ON COMPANY-PHARMACY.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I am very pleased to meet you again after two months' absence; and allow me to express my acknowledgments for the sympathy I received from every member of the Council, as well as from other members of the Society. Since we last met we have had a pronouncement by the Lord Chancellor in moving the third reading of the Companies Acts Amendment Bill in the House of Lords. You will remember that in July I reported that the clauses to control company-pharmacy had been inserted in the Bill, and I claimed credit to this Society for that. I consider we may now claim to have won the whole of our case in the House of Lords, for on August 2 the President of the Society of Great Britain remarked:—

He might say that they had probably pursued a wise course in lying low and not taking the course they were much pressed to do on some sides—of opposing the Bill in the House of Lords.

I am much obliged to him for that admission, for I confess I am jealous for the honour of this Council that we should get credit for what we have done. When we turn to the address of the Lord Chancellor, and consider it paragraph by paragraph, you find that he admits all our contention. He says:—

I am still very strongly convinced that a company ought not to be permitted to do what a private person is prohibited from doing, and that the public must be protected against practice of that sort.

After expressing his agreement with the judgment of the House of Lords, he proceeds:—

That decision left the law that a company could be formed to do the very thing which an individual is not permitted to do without examination as to qualifications;

and having defined the law as it is, he says:—

I think I may say that the Committee to whom this matter was referred was unanimously of opinion that the formation of companies to practise any profession, and who intended really to take advantage of the company machinery to do that which an individual without qualification may not do, should be stopped.

This pronouncement is, to my mind, definite and clear, and quite in harmony with our desires; but we have another statement which is equally satisfactory, and that is his reply to those who are opposing us. They have been in correspondence also, suggesting "that this is an effort to prevent enterprise, and so forth"; so he has both sides of the question before him, and his reply is:—

As a matter of fact, I think the writers were not familiar with the state of the law. It is true to say that although at present a company cannot be prosecuted for doing it, and a company cannot undergo an examination to enable them to do it, yet, if an individual dispenses without qualification you can catch him and prosecute. And it was in view of that state of the law on the subject that the Committee to which this matter was referred came to their conclusion.

That is, the entity of a company should be treated as an individual, and, being unqualified, should not be allowed to practise. I would again draw attention to the stress that is laid throughout on what I would call the pharmaceutical side of the question. His statement that "we should guard very carefully the language used" indicates that we are not to regard the phrasing of the clauses as definite; but I rather think that the clauses have been given a place in the Bill so that they may be discussed, and no doubt the fight will be in the Commons. I think that, altogether, we may be satisfied with our position to-day, as compared with that of this time last year. It remains now for the two Societies to unite, and, if they can, to agree as to the phrasing of the amendment we require. Our modes of action may not be

identical, but I do deem it essential that we should be at one as to what we want; and I believe that this Council will be pleased to receive the overture of the British Society, and through our committees to discuss matters in confidence. I think it essential that we should bear in mind that it is an amendment of the Companies Acts that we are dealing with, and that we cannot hope for—nay, it would be damnation to our cause to try for—any amendment of our own Acts. We want them and their principle to be recognised under any other legislation that may be passed by Parliament. Our questions are:—

(1) How can we provide that no unqualified person may be proprietor in an establishment kept open for the purposes for which our Acts require that the person keeping open shop shall be qualified? and

(2) What are "proper vested interests"?

I fear the Lord Chancellor takes a broader view of this question than we may be expected to take, and I think this will be our hardest nut to crack. In an editorial of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on August 26 it was asserted that

the representatives of the Society appear to be endeavouring to drive the trade to . . . secure the exclusion of pharmacy from the privileges of the Companies Acts, seeing that they advocate complete negation of the company principle as far as pharmacy is concerned.

It may be that this was written of the British Society. I do not think it is true of it; it can hardly be, seeing that several of the Council are company men. And it certainly is not true of this Council, which has always contended for the proviso "unless each member of the company is qualified." On the contrary—and I throw it out as a suggestion—I believe we would be glad if the number seven in the Act was reduced to three, so that the advantages of the Act might be more conveniently availed of; and I see no reason why a partnership of three should not have equal law with a partnership of seven. Our licentiates must bear in mind that the question is theirs, and according as they enlighten and instruct their representatives in Parliament will our fight be made easy or difficult, successful or unsuccessful. Our own conferences are of little value, except in so far as they reach and influence public opinion. I do not dwell on what course we ought to adopt, for that will properly be for our Law Committee to consider, or for a joint committee if there should be *rapprochement*. I do not know whether anyone wishes to make a remark on the speech of the Lord Chancellor, which has been printed and sent to the licentiates. If not, we will proceed to the next business.

LICENTIATES AS ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Wells, Grindley, Bernard, Kelly, Dr. Walsh, and himself, had an interview with the Local Government Board at their office. They did not gather much from Dr. Stafford, the Medical Inspector of the Board, but from what they did gather his mind seemed made up that pharmaceutical chemists could not be accepted as analytical chemists. He suggested that if the Society could establish a higher grade, the members of it might possibly in future be deemed eligible.

Mr. WELLS said they certainly received a very patient hearing from Dr. Stafford. He was very courteous; but they could see that his mind was definitely made up that their men were not competent to be public analysts. They contended that they were. He asked, Did they say that every one of their licentiates was competent to get into the box and give evidence as an analyst in court? They said they did not go so far as that, no more than it could be said that every medical man was competent to take patients; but they maintained that their licentiates, from their training and the examinations that they passed, were perfectly competent to do the work that was required from an analyst of drugs. They pointed out that the training received by those who were Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry afforded no guarantee that they knew anything whatever about drugs. He relied on the curriculum of the Institute of Chemistry, which recommended students intending to qualify for appointments as public analysts to take out courses in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy; but he (Mr. Wells) found that what they were examined in was "the recognition of poisonous chemicals

and crude drugs ordinarily found in commerce and having well-marked physical characters." They pointed out that that afforded no guarantee of competence to analyse drugs; and that what was wanted for the position was a competent pharmacist who could walk into a dispensary, examine the drugs, and take home and analyse any that he thought were wrong. Until something of that sort was done the system would never succeed. He (Mr. Wells) felt, however, that the Society had done their duty to their licentiates in approaching the Local Government Board; but at present he did not think they could do anything more for them. It was a great blot on the Society that the Government should act in this way. It was perfectly clear that only a few of the members of the Institute of Chemistry were qualified in some of the technical matters that were required for the office. It was further pointed out by the deputation that any of the men taking out the qualifications required by the Board who were connected with wholesale houses would not be fit persons for the office.

Mr. BERNARD said Dr. Stafford explained that the course taken by the Irish Local Government Board was not really their own action, because they felt bound to follow on the lines of what was done in England. They gathered that he fully recognised that pharmaceutical chemists could render valuable service in the way of detection, but that the difficulty the Board felt was that prosecutions could not be sustained without the technical evidence of men who held the F.I.C. It was not fair, therefore, to lay the blame altogether on the Irish Local Government Board. He (Mr. Bernard) thought that Dr. Stafford met them very reasonably. On the one hand, they could not contend that all their men were eligible; and he said, on the other, how could the men who were eligible be selected? Therefore until some degree was established for the benefit of the licentiates, they would have to let the F.I.C.'s have a monopoly of those offices. According to the newspapers it was not a very valuable monopoly.

Mr. WELLS: I think Mr. Bernard is in error in saying that they were bound to follow the course taken by the English Local Government Board. The Irish Act is a distinct one.

Mr. BERNARD: I do not say he said that they were bound, but that they felt compelled to follow the course taken in England.

Professor TICHBORNE said that although he had the honour of holding a professorship in connection with the Society, he felt that on this question he was a perfectly free lance, for he was too old to take any extra work, and was therefore out of the running. He could not see why the Council should not meet the objections that were made by instituting a course that would meet the requirements of the Local Government Board. It should be a course supplementary to the existing courses. The medical candidate for the position of officer of health had to take out an extra six months in chemistry, and an extra six months in bacteriology. The Institute of Chemistry was an English institution; he was himself one of its Fellows; but he did not see why Irishmen should not be provided with facilities for obtaining an equivalent degree. He was quite sure that if they got up a good degree the Local Government Board would accept it. It was not merely a matter of chemistry; they would have to teach microscopy and several other things bearing on the matter. And when they should have done that they would have instituted a course that would probably pay, for his experience was that voluntary courses in Ireland did not pay. Students would not come to them. But if something tangible was offered they would join the course. When the Society's school was first proposed there was considerable opposition to it on the ground that their funds could not be legitimately spent on it; but the establishment of the school was sanctioned by the Privy Council. In the present case it was necessary to educate men in order to supply a public want—to educate them so that they would be able to make the required analyses. That was perfectly germane to the function of the Society; and he thought that in instituting a course such as he suggested they would receive every encouragement both from the Privy Council and the Local Government Board.

Mr. WELLS: You would have to get a charter or a new Act of Parliament.

Professor TICHBORNE: I don't think so.

Mr. KELLY said nothing could have been nicer or kinder

than Dr. Stafford's reception of the deputation. He listened to everything they had to say, and said he had a high opinion of the Society's qualification and examinations. He (Mr. Kelly) asked the Board could themselves appoint two examiners like Professor Hartley or Dr. Reynolds, by whom the Society's licentiates could be qualified? His answer was that the Board could not do that because they were not an examining body. He asked why the Society's licentiates could not go in for the degree of "F.I.C.," but their reply was that they could not—that it would take three years to get. They added that there were very few "F.I.O.'s" in Ireland, that the present supply would not last for ever, that they would afterwards have to be imported, and that that would be creating a new Irish grievance.

Mr. BERNARD: He warmly impressed on us the advisability of establishing this examination, saying that the Board would do anything in their power to assist us to create such a body. I think he felt that being a pharmaceutical chemist first and a qualified analyst afterwards would form a man who would be far more suited to their purpose than the present men.

The PRESIDENT said that when the last examinations were going on he was so impressed with the appropriateness of the examination that he thought if a representative of the Local Government Board had been present he would have been convinced that it was exactly what was wanted to qualify men for the detection of impurities in drugs; and having consulted with Mr. Baxter, who was present, he drove over and sought an interview with the head of the Local Government Board to invite Dr. Stafford, or a representative, to attend and inspect the examination. This was before the deputation waited on him. He was most courteously received, but Dr. Stafford ridiculed the idea of licentiates of the Society being pitted as witnesses in court against large wholesale houses possessed of an immense amount of capital. He said the former would not have a leg to stand on. He also said that the Board had referred the question as to whether they should accept the Society's licentiates for the posts in question to the English Local Government Board; and the language of the latter in reply was so strongly negative that he (the President) did not like repeating it. Dr. Stafford admitted that some men who were not "F.I.C.'s" were recognised, but they had been appointed public analysts previously, and the Board had felt bound to recognise them still; but he said that he would be delighted to see an Irish qualification established, and that he would give the Society all the support he could for that purpose.

Mr. WELLS: The question is, shall we go further in this matter? The present system is a new one, and may not be adhered to. It may be better to hold our hand.

Professor TICHBORNE remarked that, although the fees paid to the public analysts might be very small, the appointments brought other business to those who held them.

Further discussion on the subject was reserved till later on.

THE CONFERENCE

The VICE-PRESIDENT reported that he and Messrs. Wells and Kelly attended the Pharmaceutical Conference which took place at Plymouth, and were very warmly and graciously received.

Mr. WELLS: It may be well to add that we gave an informal invitation to the Conference to meet in Dublin in 1901. It was very warmly received. They meet in London next year, and I am sure that if you send someone to London next year to renew our invitation it will be cordially accepted. I know that they are anxious to come here again.

A letter from Mr. Robert Spence, of Castleblaney, who had been co-opted a member of the Council, intimated that he would not seek re-election, as he found that he would be unable to attend the Council-meetings.

IRISH PHARMACISTS IN THE COLONIES.

A letter from the Colonial Office, having reference to the proposed Gibraltar Pharmacy Ordinance, intimated that Irish pharmacists would be placed on an equal footing there with British pharmacists, and that as regarded other colonies the attention of the governors had been called to the claims of Irish pharmacists as being equally entitled to recognition with British pharmacists.

Mr. WELLS: It is well that some Government Department is prepared to recognise us.

PHARMACY ACT CASES.

A letter from Mr. J. B. Dougherty, Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, intimated that in a case of R. H. Anderson, chemist and druggist, who had been fined 5*l.* for using the title "pharmaceutical chemist," the Lords Justices had decided that the law should take its course.

A letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, requested the observations of the Council on a memorial of William Carlin, praying for a refund of a fine of 5*l.* which had been imposed on him for unlawfully selling phosphorus paste.

Mr. WELLS: Has the Lord-Lieutenant any power to make us disgorge the money? (A laugh.)

HOW TO DEFEAT THE L.G.B.

A letter from Mr. J. A. Woodside, licentiate, of Ballymena, complained that the Local Government Board had declined to sanction his appointment as drug analyst by the Guardians of Ballymena, Larne, and Antrim Unions, and that the Guardians had passed a resolution disagreeing with the Board.

The PRESIDENT: Let him get the Guardians to forego the refund, and then they can hold on to him.

DONATIONS.

Donations were received from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of a copy of their "Announcement"; from the Missisquoi Botanical Garden, of a copy of their Tenth Report, 1899; and from the Smithsonian Institute, of a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Rarer Metals and their Alloys." Thanks were accorded to the donors.

THE LICENCE.

From reports of the Examiners it appeared that at the last examination for the Licence twenty-three candidates presented themselves, of whom eight passed.

SCHOOL SESSION.—ANNUAL DINNER.

Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the opening of the School Session and for the annual dinner.

ELECTION.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. MICHIE, Dr. M. R. Whitla was re-elected Examiner for the practical-pharmacy division of the Licence examination.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.—FELLOWSHIP.

The following notice of motion stood in the name of the President:—

(a) HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Council may elect to honorary membership persons of eminence in pharmacology and its kindred subjects. Such honorary members shall have the privileges of members, but shall not be licentiates of the Society, nor shall they exceed the number of twenty (?) at any time, nor shall more than three be elected in any one year.

(b) FELLOWS

That members of five years' standing may be elected Fellows of the Society for approved original scientific work done and laid before the evening meetings of the Society.

For the purpose of judging of the merits of such work, it shall be referred to a committee consisting of three of the Fellows, assisted by an expert nominated by the Council.

The subject may be either chemico-pharmacological or botanico-pharmacological.

The PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the first part of the notice relating to honorary membership. It had been objected that as the wording stood it would exclude licentiates of the Society from honorary membership; and therefore he proposed to make the latter clause of the motion read, "such election shall not confer the privileges of a licentiate."

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Twenty would be a large number.

The PRESIDENT: It would not follow that you should have twenty at any time.

Mr. GRINDLEY: The question is, Have you power to institute this fellowship?

The PRESIDENT: I would be inclined to send it on to the Privy Council.

Mr. GRINDLEY said he thought there was only one means

of becoming a member of the Society under the Act—namely by being a licentiate, being elected a member in the ordinary way, and paying a guinea.

Mr. SIMPSON: I do not see what advantage it would be to the Society to have honorary members.

Mr. WELLS said he failed to see that there was power under the Society's Acts to elect such members. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had power under their charter to elect honorary and corresponding members: their Society had no such power. He failed to see what advantage they could give to such honorary members. According to the by-laws only paying members could vote.

The PRESIDENT: Well, the resolution drops. As to the proposal of fellowships, I would be inclined to refer it to the Law Committee, in order to see whether a scheme could be framed on a basis which would meet the requirements of the Local Government Board in the matter of the qualification for public analysts.

Professor TICHBORNE said he would like to see fellowships established, and moved by way of amendment to the President's motion—

That the following subjects be considered and reported on to the Council:—

(1) The institution of a degree to meet the requirements of the Local Government Board as regards public analysts. (2) The creation of Fellows of the Society. (3) The best mode of carrying out a course of theoretical chemistry in connection with the Society.

The PRESIDENT: I agree to that.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Mr. MICHIE moved—

That lectures on Theoretical Chemistry, in addition to the present practical instruction, be given in the School of Chemistry. That a special committee be appointed to draw up a syllabus, with a view to improving the education in the Society's School of Chemistry, and report to the Council.

There was an impression general amongst students, he said, that the school was not up to the standard that was needed for preparing them for the examinations. He did not want to condemn the school, but he thought something might be done to modernise it, especially as regarded the teaching of chemical theory, for without a knowledge of the theory he did not see how the student could understand the practical work. The students spent the hundred hours at the bench, and were pretty nearly as well educated when those hundred hours were done as when they went in. They went there as a matter of course. If lectures on chemical theory were delivered contemporaneously with the bench work, it would give them an interest in the latter. There were one or two subjects which were not taught—namely, the estimation of alkaloids and the use of the microscope. A syllabus was necessary, because a student joining the school would naturally desire to know what he would be taught.

The PRESIDENT: Theoretical chemistry is in the Preliminary examination. The student is supposed to know it.

Mr. MICHIE: That is merely elementary. I mean that the theoretical teaching should be carried much farther. I understand that there is no teaching of theory in the school.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN: There is.

Mr. WELLS seconded Mr. Michie's motion. There had better be a report from a committee on the subject, and then they would see what was being done in the school and whether there were any faults.

Professor TICHBORNE said he had intended to second Mr. Michie's proposals. He had always thought, and had often said there, that a recognised course of theoretical chemistry was necessary for the students. Their work at the bench should be intelligent.

Mr. WELLS: The Council agreed long ago that we should have a theoretical class of some sort.

Mr. KELLY said he could not allow to pass without contradiction Mr. Michie's statement that the students came out of the school as they went into it. He could name men who had been trained in the school and who afterwards took the highest places in examinations for the army and other services.

Mr. WELLS said he had known men who had attended the school, and had afterwards boasted that they had outbugged the professors. At the same time, he would not have seconded

Mr. Michie's motion if he thought it was intended to cast a slur on the school.

Mr. MICHIE said he meant no reflection on the school: what he had said only applied to some of those who attended it. Nor did he intend any reflection upon Mr. Kelly and Professor Tichborne as teachers.

Mr. Michie's motion was then put, and carried unanimously, and the following committee was named by Mr. Michie:—Messrs. Wells, Bernard, Grindley, Kelly, Dr. Walsh, Professor Tichborne, Michie, and the President and Vice-President.

Professor Tichborne's proposal which he had read as an amendment to the President's motion was then put, and carried.

Mr. MICHIE said he did not agree with the proposal regarding fellowships.

WHO KEEP OPEN SHOP?

Mr. BERNARD called attention to the fact that the Council had on a former occasion passed a resolution that circulars should be issued for the purpose of obtaining the names and addresses of all pharmaceutical chemists and apothecaries keeping open shop for the compounding of prescriptions and the sale of poisons, and of all chemists and druggists keeping open shop. The object of this was to enable a directory of such persons to be compiled. The resolution had not been acted upon.

The PRESIDENT said the circular would be issued.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Mr. A. J. Paterson, of Dublin, and Mr. R. J. Savage, of Dublin, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. A. Forbes Watson, B.Sc., was re-elected examiner to conduct the pharmaceutical and general chemistry division of the Licence examination.

Mr. J. Hartley, of Phibsborough, Dublin, and Mr. D. A. Stewart, of Londonderry, were nominated for membership.

Law and other business having been transacted, the Council adjourned.

The Westminster College.

ON the evening of September 7 Mr. G. S. V. Wills, F.L.S., pharmaceutical chemist, celebrated five events in his life by a dinner and reception in the Holborn Restaurant. First, Mr. Wills has notched half a century on the staff of time; second, he and his good lady have noted their silver wedding in their birthday-book; third, their son, Mr. H. S. Wills, has come of age; fourth, the Westminster College of Pharmacy was established twenty-five years ago; and, fifth, the partnership between Mr. Henry Wootton and Mr. Wills has been amicably dissolved. Such an unusual combination of events rarely happens in connection with the drug-trade.

When we reached the King's Hall about half-past six on the Thursday evening we found Mr. and Mrs. Wills busy receiving their guests.

Mr. J. Kinsey Jones, Mayor of Llanidloes, who was to preside at the dinner, and Dr. G. W. Botwood, the Vice-Chairman, both past students of the Westminster College, were supporting their host. A few minutes before seven dinner was served in the Royal Venetian Chamber to a company of about two hundred. After dinner the Queen was toasted. Then the Chairman, in the briefest of speeches, gave the toast of the evening, "The Westminster College," stating that in the course of



THE CHAIRMAN.

his twenty-five years' work Mr. Wills had added 4,000 names to the register of chemists and druggists, and his success

as a coach had compelled Bloomsbury Square to raise the standards of the examinations. Dr. Botwood followed Mr. Kinsey Jones, seconding the proposal, and speaking of the phenomenal success which had attended the College teaching; this he attributed to the sound, honest, and thorough work done therein. Dr. Botwood considered that the College was unequalled and unmatched, though rivalled, and in sentences overflowing with epigram and most carefully chiselled he roused the diners in the chamber to a proper pitch of enthusiasm, and when Mr. Wills rose to respond to the toast he was cheered. Having referred to the quintuple event, Mr. Wills spoke of his career as a teacher and the purpose of such schools as his own. He said he had always felt that the schools should do the very best for students, not only for the sake of the students, but also for the sake of the public. He believed that all who have anything whatever to do with the preservation of the public health—doctors, chemists, sanitary engineers and inspectors—should be as well educated, as highly trained, and as well fitted for the discharge of their duties as possible. He had been told that thirty or forty years ago there was a shop in the Strand in whose windows were cartoons which made fun of doctors, chemists, and physic generally. One picture represented a dispenser, unable to read the prescription, tossing up to settle what drug he should use. Of course such pictures were grossly unfair, but it was at the same time true that chemists and druggists were not in those far-off days the highly trained and skilful men they are now. The law did not then insist upon it. Happily the law had been altered. To pass the examinations now is really no easy matter—"unless the student comes to Westminster College," slyly and parenthetically added Mr. Wills, but he qualified this by saying that there is no institution anywhere which can make the examination easy unless the student himself works steadily and systematically along clearly defined lines. What they endeavoured to do at Westminster College was to teach what would enable students to pass their examinations and afterwards to become competent chemists and druggists. They had done it for a quarter of a century, and, if experience went for anything, they would do it even better in the future. (Applause.)

Medals and certificates were next distributed to the successful students of the past session, the medals going to Messrs. D. C. Maddox and F. W. Manning (Chemistry and Physics); H. P. Clarke and A. H. Jones (Botany); W. H. Belton and W. A. Bell (Materia medica); D. Morgan and E. R. Maddison (Pharmacy); and C. J. Reid and H. W. Bryan (Dispensing). As soon as this was over the company adjourned to the King's Hall, where they found others waiting to participate in the conversation. Here there was an excellent programme of music presented, and about nine o'clock Professor Hepworth gave some experiments with liquid air, which much delighted the company.

Later on in the evening Mr. Kinsey Jones, on behalf of many past pupils of the College and some friends, presented Mr. Wills with a cheque for 100*l.*, wishing him, in a written address, continued health and prosperity. Mr. Wills acknowledged the gift in a happy little speech.

A small exhibition of a scientific character was arranged in the room. Mr. Orme showed some beautiful phosphorescent flowers in Crookes tubes and a ray apparatus, and Mr. Snow, on behalf of Mr. B. Kühn, had a small display of the antiseptic and medicinal specialties which he has introduced to pharmacists and specialists.

WORM-TABLETS evidently enjoy a good reputation in China, as in 1898 no fewer than 50,650 dozen (5,000*l.*) entered the port of Shanghai, against 14,599 dozen (1,514*l.*) in 1897.

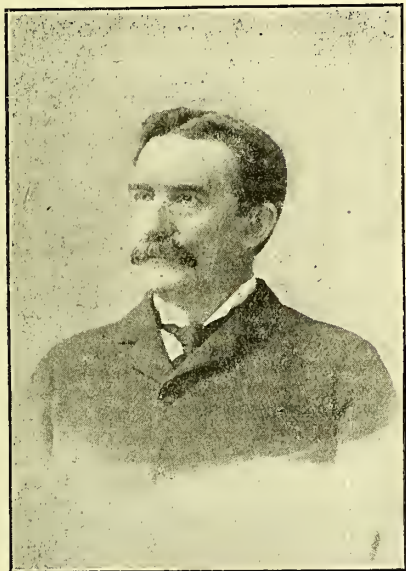


THE HOST.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE annual meeting of this Association was commenced at Hotel Victory, Put-in Bay, Ohio, on September 4. The attendance was good, and up to the time of writing the meeting is passing off satisfactorily, with a due amount of warm talk, without which no meeting of the Association would be complete. Mr. Charles E. Dohme, of Baltimore, is



Mr. CHAS. E. DOHME.

the President of the year. He is a partner in the progressive firm of Sharpe & Dohme, manufacturing chemists, Baltimore, and takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to pharmacy. The report of the Secretary showed that the membership of the Association is not increasing, the total now standing at 1,323; but the financial statement was somewhat brighter, the receipts having amounted to \$9,546, and the expenditure to \$6,897. One of the first duties that fell to the Association in general session, after the Presidential address had been read and referred to the committee, was to elect

HONORARY MEMBERS

of the Association. Last year, it will be remembered, Mr. William Martindale, of London, and Dr. F. Hoffmann, of Berlin, were so honoured, and on this occasion Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., curator to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., of Calcutta, and Dr. Schmidt, of Marburg, were elected, their services to pharmacognacy and pharmaceutical chemistry being specially recognised by this election.

I have not time by this mail to say much regarding

THE PAPERS CONTRIBUTED

to the various sections, but the following are brief notes in respect to some of them which may interest pharmacists on your side.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—Mr. Joseph Feil, Ph.G., recommended a new process for preparing this spirit. It is to put 30 grammes of sodium nitrite in a litre-flask with 300 grammes of alcohol, and run in 20 grammes of sulphuric acid through a stoppered funnel, the contents of the flask being heated until the alcohol is just beginning to bubble. After action ceases heat is again applied for a few seconds, to ensure completion of reaction, and the contents are

allowed to cool. The mixture is then filtered, and made up to 450 c.c. with alcohol. This product is spt. æth. nit.

Scopola-root.—Professor H. H. Rusby and Mr. S. W. Williams advocated the introduction of this drug into the U.S.P. Mr. Williams (who is chemist to Messrs. Seabury & Johnson) told how the drug had been introduced, referring to the work by Dunstan and his colleagues, and he showed that in chemical composition it is identical with belladonna. Professor Rusby supported this view, adding that in medical properties the two drugs are identical.

Doses in the U.S.P.—They are not there at present, but Mr. H. B. Mason argued that they should be. The dose is really the keystone of the medicinal structure.

Alkaloids.—Quite a lot was heard on alkaloidimetry. Professor Rescott and Mr. Gordin submitted two very valuable papers, prints of which I send you [we hope to refer to these later], and Mr. W. A. Puckner contributed one dealing specially with hyoscyamus, in which Keller's and Moerck's methods were contrasted. The latter is similar to that recommended by Mr. Gerrard, the English pharmacist.

We are to have good times in the Commercial Section. Dr. Eccles, of Brooklyn, is to tell us how to manage the nostrum evil, and there are other topics which will attract the crowd. The Education and Legislation Section is also fairly supplied with papers, the retiring President (Mr. Henry M. Whitney) giving one on "A Model Pharmacy-law and How to Frame It." I will send this on, as it may be useful to British pharmacists, some of whom seem in need of a thing of the kind.

Advertising Ideas.

A KODAK STORY.

In the course of an interview with the advertising manager of the Eastman Kodak Company in the United States, *Printers' Ink* obtain the information that, judging from the crowds attending and the impression created by their picture-shows in New York and London, the enterprise paid them, although the two cost them in the neighbourhood of \$50,000. The question, "How was the word 'Kodak' originated, and who is responsible for your famous 'You press the button, we do the rest'?" provokes the following rejoinder: "The word 'Kodak' was simply made up out of the alphabet. It has come to be almost a generic term. People call all sorts of cameras Kodaks, and we have had to advertise extensively that 'There is no Kodak but the Eastman Kodak.' This is perhaps the feature of our present advertising. Do not know who originated our expression, 'You press the button, we do the rest.'"

ADVERTISING APHORISMS.

We learn how to advertise by advertising.

The local weekly is the best medium for the local merchant.

It is easier to write an "original" advertisement than a good one.

No man knows how successful he will be in advertising until he tries.

Local topics, deftly touched, are likely to gain regular readers for any advertising.

The advertisement which does not say anything can not be expected to bring returns.

If the truth were strictly adhered to by every advertiser, the results would be better for all.

The greatest fortunes in advertising have been made with articles that appeal to the entire public.

The most successful advertisers confine their announcements to the most successful publications.

The advertiser in trade journals is too frequently content with a mere announcement of what his business is.

Don't be tedious in your advertising talk. Better leave a little to be said to-morrow than to be tiresome to-day.

Success in advertising does not depend so much on a large expenditure of money as it does on knowing how to expend a little judiciously.

Don't advertise in a paper because the rate is cheap. Oftentimes a 20c. a line paper is far cheaper than a 5c. a line publication.

Advertising in its broadest sense is making people think and influencing them to act. And no rule or school ever taught that ability.

—*Printers' Ink*

Personalities.

MR. F. M. FISK, European manager for Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 24 North Andley Street, W., leaves by the *St. Paul* to-day (September 16) for his usual annual holiday in the United States.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. B. Randall, J.P., senior partner of Messrs. Randall & Son, Southampton, met with a serious accident on September 10, he having fallen downstairs in his house and dislocated his shoulder.

MR. E. J. TUCKER, late manager to Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, has retired on a pension, after being associated with the firm for upwards of thirty years. The staff recently presented Mr. Tucker with a handsome album containing an illuminated address.

MR. W. H. HILEY (late joint manager of Messrs. A. J. White, Limited, Cape Town) is going out to South Africa again as representative for Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, export druggists, and Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, London.

MR. CHARLES U. IND (chemist and druggist), of Margate, who is studying medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, has taken the first prize (15 $\frac{1}{2}$) in practical surgery and midwifery. This is the second time during the present year that Mr. Ind has headed the prize-list at St. Thomas's.

MR. W. J. BECK, who represents several druggists' sundries and specialties houses (American and British) in Sydney, N.S.W., arrived in London on Monday, and travelled north to Liverpool that day. He returns to London in about a month, when he will be glad to discuss Australian business with any firms. Letters to him may be addressed c/o the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOME time ago we gave a portrait of Miss Josie Wanons, on the occasion of her election as a Vice-President of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. Miss Wanous has fulfilled her period of office, and another lady pharmacist has taken her place.

This is Miss Evelyn Williams, and we gladly add her likeness to our portrait-gallery, especially because both by looks and birth she is worthy. Her father, Mr. J. W. Williams, is a druggist of twenty-five years' experience, and both he and his wife are natives of Carnarvonshire. Miss Williams was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, and when quite a child went with her parents to Minneapolis. In her father's store there she soon became familiar with

drugs, and what was done at first for fun became real earnest with her. Miss Williams studied pharmacy at the Minnesota College of Pharmacy, from which she graduated, passing the State Board of Pharmacy examination last year. She now manages her father's business, especially looking after the laboratory-work, and takes an active interest in the State Pharmaceutical Association, as her election to the vice-presidency sufficiently proves.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Baron de Bush, of Artillery Lane, E.C., and Preshaw, Hants, and Miss Pauline Joran, the well-known American soprano and violinist. The *Star*, referring to the engagement, informs Londoners that Baron de Bush is a chemist of some distinction, who has "materially contributed to knowledge of odoriferous principles and ethereal substances, and distillations of essential oils and essences." He has a number of foreign Orders, and was created a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1889, receiving the royal licence to use the title in this country in 1898. He lives at

Palace Gate, and has a place at Preshaw, in Hampshire. Miss Joran was born at Freeport, Ill., of Austro-American parents. She first appeared in public as a pianist at the age of 4. When she was 14 she made a tour of the world with her mother and sisters, being by that time a violinist of no mean order. She completed her musical studies in Berlin, and in 1891 came to England and joined the Carl Rosa Opera Company. At 21 she made her *début* at Covent Garden as Beppe in *L'Amico Fritz*, and had the honour of singing before the Queen.

Marriages.

CLARKE—HODGKINSON.—On September 5, at Christ Church, Coventry, by the Rev. F. M. Brodie, B.A., Arthur Bertram Clarke, chemist and druggist, of Coventry, to Millicent Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. Hodgkinson, of Coventry.

GOODMAN—PARTRIDGE.—On August 23, at St. Lawrence's Church, Lindridge, by the Rev. R. C. Bolton, Vicar of Stannton Long, assisted by the Rev. Harry Clifford, Vicar of Lindridge, Frederick W. Goodman, of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Partridge, of Miles Hope, Tenbury, Worcestershire.

GREER—LATIMER.—At the Balmoral Methodist Church, Belfast, on September 6, by the Rev. R. C. Johnson, D.D., Samuel James Greer (with Mr. Samuel Suffren, manufacturing chemist, Belfast, to Elizabeth Leo. Latimer).

HEALY—SPRAGUE.—On September 13, by special licence, Walter J. Healy, M.P.S.I., eldest son of Mr. Luke J. Healy, chemist, Drogheda, to Constance, daughter of the late Mr. H. S. Sprague, Epping.

HOLORAN—ALLISON.—On September 11, at St. John's Church Lowestoft, by the Rev. E. J. M. Davies, Frank G. Holoran, chemist, Norwich, to Emmie, daughter of the late Mr. John Allison, of Retford.

Deaths.

ASHBY.—On August 29, Mr. Charles Edward Ashby, chemist and druggist, Chelsea. Aged 81.

BLAIR.—At Liverpool, on September 3, Mr. Henry Ralph Blair. Aged 49. Deceased had for some years acted as manager and secretary to Messrs. J. H. Dennis & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Liverpool.

CUNNINGHAM.—On September 9, Mr. Benjamin Cunningham, pharmaceutical chemist, Belfast.

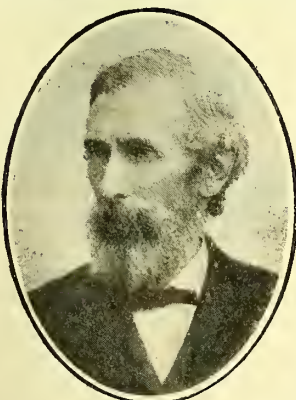
DEY.—At Calcutta, on August 16, Dr. Kanny Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., F.C.S. Aged 68. The deceased gentleman had been suffering for three years from a painful illness, which eventually resulted in blood-poisoning, followed by death. He graduated with honours at the Calcutta Medical College in 1854, and, joining the Government service, entered upon a career of research which obtained for him not only the recognition of the Government but honours from learned societies in all parts of the world. His studies were directed chiefly to the exposition of the medicinal resources of his native land, and his most important work on this subject—"The Indigenous Drugs of India," published first in 1867, and brought up to date in the second edition, issued in 1896—is a standard book. As far back as



1862 Dr. Kanny Lall Dey was appointed professor of chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1867 he received the appointment of additional chemical examiner to Government, and was elected a Fellow of the Calcutta University. Two years afterwards he became teacher of chemistry and medical jurisprudence to the vernacular classes in the Calcutta Medical College, which appointment he held till his retirement from the Government service in 1884. In 1874 Dr. Kanny Lall Dey prepared a collection of the drugs of Bengal in illustration of the "Pharmacopoeia Indica" for the museum at Netley Hospital, and in 1877 he prepared similar sets for the five Medical Schools of Bengal. He had been an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain since 1863. The much-coveted title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1872 "in recognition of valuable services rendered to the cause of medical science in India." After relinquishing Government service he continued to work quietly in medical matters. He gave evidence before the Hemp, Drugs, and Opium Commissions, and as President of the Indian Medical Congress, held at Calcutta in 1894, he advocated an inquiry into the medicinal plants of India with a view to their pharmacopoeial recognition, and the Government appointed a Commission, which is still working on the subject.

GOODCHILD.—On August 31, Mr. Robert Stratford Goodchild, chemist and druggist, Walthamstow. Aged 84.

HARKNESS.—At Brodrick, Arran, on September 5, Mr. William Harkness, F.C.S., F.I.C., formerly one of the superintending analysts in the Inland Revenue Branch of the Government Laboratories. Mr. Harkness was born in Edinburgh on March 30, 1834, and in 1857 entered the Inland Revenue outdoor service. In 1860 he was appointed a student in the I.R. Laboratory, and in 1867 was promoted to be an analyst on the permanent staff. He continued to progress in spite of feeble health, and in 1884 was appointed a superintending analyst, holding that position until his retirement on June 15, 1897. During the thirty-seven years



he was in the Somerset House Laboratories. Mr. Harkness was employed on many kinds of work. For some years he was engaged in the analysis and examination of tobacco, and, having a natural inclination and aptitude for microscopic work, he made a special study of the microscopic characters of the various starches and vegetable substances likely to be used in adulterating tobacco and snuff. Microscopy was at all times for him a subject of special interest, and he supplemented his official work in it

by making a hobby of it, gradually extending his knowledge until he became a recognised authority on the microscopic examination of tobacco, coffee, pepper, mustard, and other articles liable to be adulterated with vegetable substances. He was also employed for many years in instructing assistant supervisors in the use of the microscope, and training them in such elementary microscopic work as would be of service to them in the discharge of their official duties. He was at all times ready to assist his colleagues of the Laboratory, and freely placed at their service his experience and skill, while his kindly nature and disposition endeared him to all. He was a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical and Chemical Societies and of the Institute of Chemistry. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Council of the Institute. Mr. Harkness devoted considerable attention to the question of concentrated foods, and was of great service to Dr. Nansen when he was preparing for his Polar expedition. He visited Norway during the fitting-out of the *Fram*, and assisted Dr. Nansen in selecting the foods, and one of the first visits Dr. Nansen paid in England, after his return, was to Mr. Harkness. After his retirement from Somerset House, Mr. Harkness associated himself with Bovril (Limited) as consulting chemist. He was married in October, 1867, to

Annabella Douglas, a daughter of Mr. Henry Darlington, of Edinburgh, and with her he engaged in philanthropic work in North London. Mrs. Harkness's efforts on behalf of the Northern Central Hospital are well known, and her husband, as one of the Committee of Management, also worked well for the institution. He was an Elder of the Colebrook Row Presbyterian Church for twenty-eight years, and was a prominent member of the Widow's Friend Society.

LIVINGSTONE.—At Listowell, Ontario, on September 6, Mr. John Livingstone. Aged 88. The late Mr. Livingstone was a brother of the famous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, and was born at Blantyre in 1811. About 1840 Mr. Livingstone migrated to Canada, where he carried on business as a chemist so successfully that he retired in 1872. Deceased bore a striking personal resemblance to his distinguished brother, and had the same keen sense of humour.

RANSOM.—On August 29, Mr. George Edward Ransom, chemist and druggist, Kirmington. Aged 55.

VENABLES.—On September 2, Mr. George Venables, chemist and druggist, lately living at 2 Malvern Terrace, Barnsbury. Aged 49.

WILLIAMS.—On August 23, Mr. William Williams, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 73.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

BROOKES.—The late Mr. A. F. Brookes, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead, having died intestate, letters of administration to his estate have been granted to his widow, by whom the value thereof is sworn at 1,299l. 11s. 1d.

BUCKLEY.—The will of the late Mr. Samuel Buckley, chemist and druggist, Old Trafford, Lancashire, has been proved by Mr. Henry Thos. Crofton, solicitor, and Mr. Geo. Andrew Falkner, the executors. The testator's personality was sworn at 14,666l. 17s. 3d.

COOPER.—The will of Mr. Henry Cooper, of Henry Cooper & Co., chemists and druggists, 130 Charing Cross Road, 24 Greek Street, Soho, &c., who died on April 9, has been proved by Mrs. Cooper (the widow), Mr. R. Woodham (Ealing), Mr. J. W. W. Gabriel, and Mr. A. H. Nichols (of Acton). The testator's estate is sworn at 8,524l. 17s. 11d., of which 2,572l. 0s. 9d. is net personality.

CRAIG.—The will of the late Mr. James Cragg, chemist and druggist, Woodhouse, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, has been proved by Miss Joan Cragg, by whom the deceased's estate is sworn at 8,020l. 15s. 2d.

HOBLEY.—The late Mr. Joseph Hobley, chemist and druggist, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire, having died intestate, letters of administration to his estate have been granted to Mrs. Harriet Hume, wife of Mr. James Hume, by whom the value thereof is sworn at 2,489l. 12s. 3d.

OGSTON.—The will of Mr. George Henry Ogston, analytical chemist, 23 Down Street, Piccadilly, and 39 Lime Street, E.C., who died on February 5, has been proved by Mr. David Evans, Mickleham, Surrey, and Mr. J. M. Johnstone, Bedford Row, W.C., by whom the testator's estate was sworn at 5,770l. 6s. 10d., of which 5,449l. 6s. 4d. is net personality.

PAPE.—At the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, the will of Mr. H. B. Pape, chemist and druggist, late of 9 Church Bank, Bolton-le-Moors, and 34 Hesketh Street, Southport, who died on February 26, has been proved by his son, Dr. J. W. Pape, of Hampstead, and his daughters, the Misses Mary E. and Eleanor B. Pape. The testator's estate amounts to 2,519l. 10s. 7d.

SYMINGTON.—The will of Mr. William Symington, dry-salter, Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, who died on December 12, 1898, has been proved by Mr. Samuel Symington and Mr. John Smith, auctioneer, Market Harborough, the executors of the testator, whose estate is entered at 27,828l. 13s. 6d.

THOMAS.—The will of the late Mr. Thomas Rees Thomas, of Burry Port, South Wales, has been proved by Mr. John Rees Thomas and Mr. William Thomas, the executors of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 2,818l. 4s. 2d.

Seasonable Specialities.

BEFORE commencing business for myself, I had a year's experience in a big store, and during that time I learned the art of putting our own specialities to the front, and introducing them to customers who ask, in the first instance, for a well-known patent medicine. This requires a great deal of tact. One of the best ways is to get into conversation about the customers' ailments, and gradually bring before their notice your own goods. I have now built up a small prescribing business in this way. I do not pose as a prescriber, but I do not hide the fact from customers who want to cure themselves that I can do it better, and I have been as good as my word.

Just now the usual summer complaint (diarrhoea and sickness) is prevalent in certain districts. In ordinary cases of diarrhoea, with pain in the bowels, I have found this mixture to give relief:—

Tr. opii	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. aromat.	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. acacia	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. catechu	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. cinnam.	...	...	...	3j.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. ad...	...	...	...	3vj.

M.

A sixth part every two or three hours.

This mixture has had a reputation for many years, and customers ask for it. I have known the mixture to fail in stopping the diarrhoea in one or two rare cases, and in these I have given the following, every patient telling me that it stayed the diarrhoea at once and relieved the pain and sickness:—

Bismuth. carb.	...	...	...	gr. 80
Chlorodyn.	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad...	...	...	...	3vij.

M.

Sig.: A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

In many cases of sickness, with slight vomiting and abdominal pain, but no diarrhoea, the following mixture has been successful:—

Sodii bicarb.	...	...	...	3ij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	3ij.
Chlorodyn.	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad...	...	...	...	3vij.

M.

Sig.: A tablespoonful every three hours.

This can be improved by the addition of a bitter infusion if necessary. I have given the same thing for spasms with good effects.

For diarrhoea in children I find a bismuth-mixture to be best, viz.:—

Bism. carb.	...	...	...	3ss.
Syr. rhei	...	...	...	3ss.
Spt. amm. arom.	...	...	...	℥ 15
Tr. camph. eo.	...	...	...	℥ 20
Aq. anethi ad	...	...	...	3ij.

M.

Sig.: A teaspoonful every three hours.

In one case (a child of 4 months), where the doctor had attended for some weeks without doing the child a bit of good, I gave the above mixture, telling the mother not to give the child any food except sugar of milk and cow's milk. A few days after she came in to say that the child was getting on wonderfully, and the diarrhoea had stopped. She continues with the sugar of milk, so that I secured a regular customer for that.

In many cases of eczema I have got the best effect with this ointment:—

Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	...	3ij.
Zinci oxidi	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. carbol. pur.	...	...	...	℥ xxiv.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3iss.
Vaselini	...	...	...	3vj.

M. Ft. ung.

Bis in die ut.

This appeared in the *C. & D.* some years ago. I have

known it prescribed frequently by a medical man with great success.

Another good ointment I have found curative is the ung. naphthalin co. ("Ph. F.") I frequently give the following mixture as well:—

Sol. Donovan	...	...	...	3ij.
Sacc. ust.	...	...	...	q.s.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3vij.

3ss. ter die sd.

In many skin-eruptions I have seen marvellous effects from the use of these and mixtures. Vix. (111/68.)

German Pharmacy.

BY AN ANGLO-GERMAN PHARMACIST.

THE annual meeting of the Apotheker-Verein in Danzig is now over, and four hundred pharmacists have carried to all corners of Germany their impressions of the festivities and the naval review they witnessed. These festivities and the happy faces of the gentlemen were not in keeping with the speeches heard, for almost all agreed that German pharmacy was going to the dogs at a rapid rate. The frequent interruptions and the warmth of the discussions showed the interest taken in the proceedings of "the most important meeting of the Verein held in this century."

THE TWO PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS carried were:—

(1) To ask the Government to withdraw the prohibition of leasing a pharmacy; (2) that the power to sell or inherit a pharmacy as one likes is the best system; and (3) the appointment of a commission of fifteen to further study the question. This will bring back the state of pharmacy of a few years ago (in Prussia). Judging the resolution from an impartial point of view, it seems rather one-sided, and there is a great deal too much luck about it. For example, a pharmacy is to be opened in X. There are twenty applicants for the right, or concession, as it is called. A gets it, buys a house and fittings for 1,500. Twelve years later he sells his house and business to B, who had almost the same chances as A to get the "concession" twelve years before, but he has now to pay A 5,000. The State has made A a present of about 3,000. The argument is that A can leave his children something. If his son is also a pharmacist he may inherit his father's business, and this noble but interested motive probably made most vote for the system. They did not think much of their fellow-men, as those who now own purely personal concessions would be very happy to hear the State had made them such a nice present as 3,000 or more.

THE SYSTEM now in force in Prussia and the "model State," Baden, is fairly exemplified by the following:—B gets the concession for the pharmacy in Y, he buys the house and fittings of his predecessor or his family at their actual value (if there is any difference of opinion about that a commission of three pharmacists decides the value)—say, 1,500.—and as long as he can work he makes all he can out of his business; the house is his own property, but the right to have a pharmacy in it is given by, and goes back to, the State. That is the "purely personal concession" system, and in Baden it has existed for a great many years, and all are mainly satisfied.

THE AVERAGE APOTHEKER waits till he gets a concession or a rich wife, or departs and opens a druggist's shop, which he may do without much trouble or permission from the Government. In Baden the Government promotes men who have a small country concession to a town one, as happened a short time ago. A man buying a pharmacy at the high prices they stand at must for some time pay heavy interest. He cannot work alone, and not having time to make all his preparations, buys them, and in time becomes more of a drug-vendor than a pharmacist. The personal concession is a great step towards the "State pharmacy," and the cry against it is that it will reduce pharmacists to political slaves, which does not sound much like Bismarck's "We Germans fear God, and no one else in the world!"

THE FIRST LADY to enter the ranks of pharmacy in Germany is a "miss-apprentice," in a county pharmacy near Freiburg in Baden. She has passed the highest examination at the Karlsruhe Lady Gymnasium as "abiturientin."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

DISPENSING COMMISSIONS.—I think the organs of medical and pharmaceutical opinion scarcely realise the character of the allegations against their respective professions to which Sir Edward Fry has lately called attention. The *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* concur in describing his letter as "unjudicial." The latter reminds him that "what the soldier said is not evidence," while the *Lancet* sneers at his apparent endorsement of the statements of anonymous scribblers in halfpenny papers. One of the journals which speak for pharmacists—not this one—finds it "difficult to see what there is to make so much fuss about," and I am afraid THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST article even suggests that, if there is any bribery about, it is so limited that it may be regarded as a negligible quantity. But that is just the point Sir Edward Fry raises, and what astonishes him, and some of the rest of us, is that when such charges are made against professions which we all wish to regard as honourable, even noble, there should be a disposition to agree to take "the previous question," instead of what we should have expected—an eager insistence on having the charges sifted, and those who disgrace these professions exposed. There is a vague belief about—and I for one fancy it is not altogether without foundation—that there are prescribers who will take one or two guineas for their prescriptions, and then have the contemptible meanness to insist on a paltry sixpence commission out of the dispensing-fee. Sir Edward Fry, on behalf of the public, asks is this so or not? He is referring only to "secret" commissions, not to open arrangements between doctors and chemists, which do not come into the discussion. It would be difficult no doubt to prove the existence of any such infamous conduct; it would be practically impossible to prove its non-existence. But it would have been more satisfactory to have seen a spirit of earnest indignation against any tendency towards such illegal and immoral compacts.

* * *

GROCERS AND THE PHARMACOPEIA.—Mr. Giles, the Secretary of the Grocers' Federation, is also a regular contributor to the *Grocer*, and his comments on the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act against his friends and clients have not always been characterised by that broad-mindedness which should be conspicuous in those who set themselves up as teachers. But last week he is quite unusually illuminatory. Referring to the frequent fines on grocers who sell spirit of nitre, and who learn to their astonishment that samples bought from them have been found to be deficient in the necessary volumes of nitrous ether, Mr. Giles recommends that all shopkeepers who handle drugs should make themselves familiar with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, which, he explains, is the recognised authority on the composition of drugs. That is right; but what Mr. Giles does not perhaps recognise is that making oneself familiar with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia is not such a simple matter as his readers may perhaps imagine. It does not consist in merely buying a copy and turning to the particular article handled. I am inclined to think that the plan of making the wholesaler responsible through his invoice for the ether-content of the spirit of nitre sold, which has been so strenuously advocated by the *Grocer* and the Grocers' Federation, and which I was glad to see defeated, would have been a more suitable method for rendering the sale of drugs by unqualified persons

legally safe than the casual study of the Pharmacopœia by such persons.

* * *

THE ADVERTISERS' MILLENNIUM.—In his attempt to depict the social life of London two centuries hence in his recent novel, "When the Sleeper Wakes," Mr. H. G. Wells represents the final triumph of wealth, capital, advertising, and electricity over all the unprofitable indulgences of our day, such as art, literature, and religion. "Who is that distinguished looking man?" asks the Sleeper at a mighty reception. "That! He is a most important officer; that is Morden. He is managing director of the Antibilious Pill Company. I have heard that his workers sometimes turn out a myriad myriad pills a day. Fancy a myriad myriad!" Is that really the condition of things which we are tending towards?

* * *

THE ETHICS OF EXPORTS.—In the *Nineteenth Century* for September, Mr. Henry Birchenough writes rather sentimentally on "The Imperial Function of Trade." He wishes to substitute "an Imperial conception of trade" for "the commercial conception of Empire." He does not care to discuss very closely the question whether trade follows the flag or the price-list, but he suggests that the buyers of our manufactures in Greater Britain should not, and do not, altogether buy from us at home because they get better goods for their money, or better terms because they are not merely "economic automata." Unfortunately, commercial travellers in the colonies, and British Consuls generally, find a good number of "economic automata" among those on whom they call for orders, though they had not, perhaps, thought of so denominating them. It is only fair to add that Mr. Birchenough does fully recognise the severe competition of other countries with all parts of the British Empire, and writes mainly with the object, it would seem, of inciting British manufacturers to vigorous efforts to retain that predominant position in trade which he regards as "absolutely vital to the future of the Empire."

Business Changes.

MR. MARSHALL, cash chemist, has opened a branch at Sparkhill, Birmingham.

MESSRS. HEDGES & SON, Birmingham, have opened branch premises at King's Heath.

MESSRS. IRVINE & ROBERTS have commenced business as wholesale and retail photographic chemists at 5 Castle Arcade, Cardiff.

DURING the rebuilding of their premises at 24 Lime Street, T. Hubbuck & Sons (Limited), zinc-oxide manufacturers, have taken temporary offices at No. 25.

MESSRS. DAILLEY & WILKINSON, manufacturers of pleated bottle-caps, have removed from 8 Great Sutton Street, E.C., to 23, 24 and 25 Sandland Street, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.

MR. W. WYATT, pharmaceutical chemist, Lancaster, in order to facilitate the progress and completion of alterations in his premises at 34 New Street, has removed to temporary premises in the Arcade.

THE ANIMAL CHARCOAL COMPANY (LIMITED) intimate that they have closed their business and disposed of the stock to Messrs. Francis Lloyd & Co., the London Charcoal-works, Riley Street, Bermondsey, S.E.

MR. STEVEN, who for the last three years has been travelling for Messrs. Lorimer & Moyes, druggists' sundriesmen, Glasgow, has been engaged by Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh, to represent them in Scotland, chiefly in the West Country.

"SANITAS" EMBROCATION

In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.

"SANITAS" AND OTHER DISINFECTANTS

SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d., 9d., and 1/- each.

PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Kingzett's Patent).

MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS.
WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON,
AND 636-642 W. 55 STREET, NEW YORK.

"HIPI."

Can be obtained from all Chemists,
Grocers, &c., in 4-oz. Tins,
price 1s.

A PURE MUTTON ESSENCE

Can be
obtained from all
Chemists, Grocers, &c., in 4-oz.
Tins, price 1s.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

GEO. NELSON, DALE & CO., Ltd.
14 DOWGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

BY ROYAL
WARRANT OF
APPOINTMENT



TO HER
MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

TABLE WATERS

ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

W. HORA & CO.

47 MINORIES, E.

B.P. SEIDLITZ POWDERS

SELTZOGENE CHARGES

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(In Bottles and Decorated Tins)

LEMONADE CRYSTALS

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER

WRITE FOR PRICES AND QUOTATIONS

LISTER'S MADE BY John Milne UNDER DOUBLE CYANIDE LORD LISTER'S PERSONAL DIRECTIONS GAUZE

Antiseptic Dressings Factory, LADYWELL, S.E.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER

21/- per Case of 50 Bottles.

Full particulars of Analysis, &c., on application to
HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 101 Leadenhall Street LONDON, E.C.

MELLIN'S For INFANTS and INVALIDS. FOOD

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."



If you aim at perfection, use

Fletcher's Concentrated Liquors

Editorial Comments.

Co-operation in the Company Question.

"It remains now for the two Societies to unite, and, if they can, to agree as to the phrasing of the amendment they require."

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, in his speech to the Council last week, admirably selected and focussed the admissions of principle contained in the Lord Chancellor's speech on the Companies Bill. Mr. Downes is doubtless aware that his Lordship's actions in regard to company-pharmacy do not reach the high level of his precepts, but he is determined that the significance of the precepts shall be impressed upon the attention of legislators. Parliamentary utterances are not always to be depended upon, but we expect that when a Lord Chancellor of this realm speaks in regard to legal matters he means what he says, and it will be the fault of the drug-trade, or, rather, of the Pharmaceutical Councils which represent the trade, if legislation in regard to company-pharmacy is not kept within the lines drawn by the Lord Chancellor in his speech.

Mr. Downes's speech recalls the fact that the Companies Bill applies to Ireland as well as to Great Britain, and affects the interests of two bodies who are not harnessed together. That is a serious consideration, and we think there are few pharmacists and druggists in the three kingdoms who do not agree with the dictum by Mr. Downes, which prefaces this article, that the representatives of the two Societies should agree to an amendment to the pharmacy-clause of the Companies Bill. It seems almost childish that this course should require to be advocated, for it is self-evident that the interests of the two Societies are in this matter identical, but it is nevertheless the fact that the Pharmaceutical Council in London, or a section of it, has hitherto repelled the overtures of the Council in Dublin. There is nothing to be gained by discussing the reasons for the London Council's strange conduct, especially as so public an appeal for co-operation as the President of the Dublin Council made last week cannot be ignored in Bloomsbury.

There are three weighty reasons for securing the co-operation. The first is that it is mainly, if not solely, owing to the action of the Dublin Council through the President that the Lord Chancellor made his important pronouncement. When the latter is compared with Mr. Downes's contention in his letter dated January 2, 1899, the origin of the Lord Chancellor's view becomes apparent:—

Mr. Downes.

The remedy we seek is that companies may not be registered to do acts for which qualification by education and examination is required by Parliament, unless all the members are legally qualified.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Committee . . . was unanimously of opinion that the formation of a company to practise any profession, and who intend really to take advantage of the company machinery to do that which an individual without qualification may not do, should be stopped.

Difference in phraseology notwithstanding, these declarations are substantially alike, and it will be agreed that the formulæ of the principle should be secured as an advocate thereof.

The second reason for the Dublin and London Councils working together in the matter is that the proposed legislation applies to both countries, and it is essential that two amendments, probably differing, should not be submitted to Parliament by representative pharmaceutical bodies. If such a thing were to happen the result might be that one amendment would neutralise the other, and the clause, inadequately amended, might be enacted. It is well to remember that in this case the two Societies are practically equal in the eyes of Parliament. But this brings us to the third reason for co-operation—viz., that the Irish Society can command a greater number of active members of Parliament than the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. On matters of this kind Irish M.P.'s have no politics; if approached by an Irish institution they are patriotic—Irish. But in this larger island we cannot count upon much patriotism, and if we are to go on lines different from those taken by the Irish Society we must reckon with probable opposition from Irish M.P.'s. Besides these reasons for co-operation, we know no reason why the two Councils should not act together. We sincerely hope they will, especially because an amendment to the Lord Chancellor's clause which is backed by the two Councils would have the best possible chance of securing the support of the trade.

A Brotherhood in Science.

THIS week, of all weeks in 1899, is a remarkable one for Britain and France to clasp hands in friendship; yet that is what the scientists met at Dover and Boulogne are doing.

For the purpose of expressing the sentiments of British scientists few men are better qualified than Sir Michael Foster, and as President of the British Association he on Wednesday evening added distinctly to his reputation as an orator and a man of business. He spoke admirably and appreciatively of French scientists. He did not attempt to pose in his special line—physiology. The address, indeed, was from a scientific standpoint somewhat modest, certainly not ambitious, but it was characterised by that subtleness of thought, wide sympathy, and facility of expression for which Sir Michael Foster is famed.



SIR MICHAEL FOSTER,
M.D., K.C.B.

In the opening sentences of his address he referred to the loss which the Association had suffered in the death of Sir Douglas Galton, who had long been its Secretary, and had been largely the means of carrying out the idea of the National Physical Laboratory which Professor Oliver Lodge had suggested at the 1891 meeting at Cardiff. Turning from this topic, Sir Michael Foster stole a march upon next year's President, who we understand is to be Sir William Turner, the anatomist and President of the General Medical Council, by giving a graphic review of the progress of science during this century. "The eyes of the young," he said, "look ever forward; they take little heed of the short though ever-lengthening fragment of life which lies behind them: they are wholly bent on that which is to come. The eyes of the aged turn wistfully again and again to the past: as the old glide down the inevitable slope their present becomes a living over again the life which has gone before, and the future takes on the shape of a brief lengthening of the past."

Glancing back to Dover in 1799, Sir Michael sketched the conditions of life then, asking, "Was life in its essence worth more then than now; has there been real advance?" But disappointment must have come over his audience when Sir Michael left the question in the main unanswered. In 1799, however, the philosophy of the ancients, which called fire, air, and water the "elements," had not quite departed. There was little known, for example, about the constituents of the air, and nothing at all about those of water. It was not until towards the third quarter of the seventeenth century that John Mayow gave some indications of new knowledge regarding oxidation and combustion; it was later that Priestley and Lavoisier made their discoveries regarding oxygen. Here Sir Michael Foster was able to pay his first compliment to France by bringing out with startling clearness the incalculable service that Lavoisier did to chemistry by the interpretation of Priestley's results; for Priestley stubbornly refused to the end of his life to grasp the true bearings of the discovery which he had made. Cavendish, James Watt, and John Dalton were, one hundred years ago, along with other less well-known scientists, struggling with the new truth, which is now not only woven as the master-thread into all our scientific fabric, but enters largely into the everyday thoughts and talk of educated people—the truth that oxygen is the essence of life. Something akin to this might also be said in regard to electricity

which was the next topic surveyed on the centennial principle by the President. It is exactly one hundred years ago since Volta discovered that electricity could be produced by the simple contact of two metals—an advance upon Galvani's previous discovery, which only needed Oersted's observations, twenty years later, on the relations of electricity to magnetism to induce a new current of ideas. Next Sir Michael Foster touched upon the geological advances of his epoch, and then upon a subject more directly concerned with his own life-work—namely, the knowledge of the nature of living beings, or biology. He recalled the fact that in 1799 such vague terms as "vital force" and "vital principle" were common explanations of the phenomena of life, and many, many things which happen were attributed to "fermentation"; but what "fermentation" was the scientists of the day had but a hazy notion of. Biologists rarely use these terms now, for knowledge of physiological processes has greatly advanced, especially in regard to the study of the nervous system. This really began in 1811 with Charles Bell's new idea that the nervous system is constructed on the principle that the nerves are not single nerves possessing various powers, but bundles of different nerves which are distinct in office as they are in origin from the brain. This idea has been of overwhelming utility to the human race, because it has taken anatomists and physiologists along entirely new lines of research which have resulted in the discovery of many truths respecting the human frame which otherwise would have remained a mystery. Medicine has directly benefited by it—if not in change of physic, at least by its more rational application. Other biological discoveries of the century which Sir Michael touched upon were the origin of species, and the uniformity of the reproduction of species, the latter the result of minute studies in embryology, towards which master-minds in this and the last generation have contributed. In concluding this section, the President insisted that the difference in respect to natural knowledge in 1799 and 1899 is undoubtedly a difference which means progress. The span between the science of that time and the science of to-day is beyond all question a great stride upwards.

The penultimate chapter of the address was an exceedingly beautiful piece of composition, referring to the scientist's position in the intellectual world. Sir Michael Foster declines to compare the scientific genius with the poet. The latter owes little to his predecessors in the same field; his success lies in his originality, in the unlikeness of his work to that of other poets. With the scientist it is different. His labours are a continuation of work done before he came into the field; he starts where others have left off. Sir Michael Foster puts the matter almost poetically in the following passage:—

Again and again a conception which has made a name great has come not so much by the man's own effort as out of the fulness of time. Again and again we may read in the words of some man of old the outlines of an idea which in later days has shone forth as a great acknowledged truth. From the mouth of the man of old the idea dropped barren, fruitless: the world was not ready for it, and heeded it not; the concomitant and abutting truths which could give it power to work were wanting. Coming back again in later days, the same idea found the world awaiting it; things were in travail preparing for it: and someone, seizing the right moment to put it forth again, leapt into fame. It is not so much the men of science who make science, as some spirit which, born of the truths already won, drives the man of science onward and uses him to win new truths in turn.

It is this possibility of accomplishing something which makes science so satisfactory a pursuit. The rank-and-file, working steadily, are certain of adding something to common knowledge, and that cannot be said for those who embark in other intellectual pursuits. We can scarcely, however,

agree that "the qualities which guide one man to a small truth silently taking its place amongst its fellows are at bottom the same as those by which another man is led to something of which the whole world rings." To accept that is to reject a part of our inheritance—the belief that there are great minds in science as well as in literature. Such men as Dalton and Lavoisier must be placed on a different plane from Priestley and Darwin. From a few facts Lavoisier's inspiration evolved a great conception, but Darwin's great theory was laboriously built up from a multitude of facts slowly accumulated. Each was the someone who seized the right moment to put forth an idea, but how different the inspiration—the imagination of the one from the accretive conceptions of the other!

The Chemist as a Business Man.

To the mind of the average young pharmacist the negotiation of the Minor examination is the principal difficulty in his career. With the receipt of his certificate, and elated by the Presidential handshake, he walks out into the world where all seems fair before him. For is not he now a "registered chemist and druggist," legally qualified to start in business for himself, and to make a fortune? Unfortunately, in too many instances the young pharmacist imagines that the path to success in pharmacy differs from that of other commercial enterprises. Because Parliament has ordained that he and his fellows only shall be allowed to traffic in certain commodities, and having fulfilled the technical qualifications necessary towards that end, he has not troubled himself much about acquisition of the knowledge of commercial methods which is necessary for good business conduct. Nor does his environment favour experiment along that line. The dignity of the craft, *esprit de corps*, and the West-end tone sit heavily upon him, and if he has taken his pharmaceutical studies as seriously as he should have done, he endeavours in what remains of his assistantship to gather more pharmaceutical wisdom, gaining experience in dispensing and manufacturing as carried out in different houses, so that when the time comes for him to hang out his own sign he plunges into the throes of business comparatively ignorant of the first principles upon which commercial ventures are conducted. Of buying many have frequently so little knowledge that they expect to get drugs by the ounce or pound at 5 or 10 per cent. above the prices paid for them in original packages of hundredweight or ton lots; bookkeeping to them is a mystery, and stocktaking so rare a function in the retail trade that many assistants have never seen it done.

Not long ago a man with wide experience of the trade told us that he conscientiously believed that nine out of ten retail chemists in business do not know the difference between gross and net profits. Another equally well informed business man has assured us that if a dozen chemists were locked up in a room and informed that they would get nothing to eat until they had drawn up a correct balance-sheet showing the state of their affairs, ten out of the dozen would die of starvation. These are, doubtless, exaggerated ideas, but they are based upon a weak spot—a neglected part of pharmaceutical training. The fault arises in the training of apprentices. The teaching of bookkeeping or of the intricacies of ordinary buying and selling is rarely imparted to apprentices. This is all the more to be regretted because in select pharmaceutical circles no attention is paid to the matter—indeed, trading generally and business habits are deprecated. "Yours is not a trade," says the idealist, "it is a profession." Thus the professional ideal becomes to many men fresh from the examination-hall the expression of "all

that is good and true in the craft," and, instead of devoting the year or two after their qualification to smartening themselves up commercially they indulge in insatiable aspirations after higher things. As a matter of strict ethics this is unmanly conduct. Those who are to make their living by buying and selling goods in open shop are amenable to commercial laws affecting such businesses. This is no less true of the chemist than it is of his neighbouring shopkeepers. Talk by "ethical pharmacists" about the superiority of our "profession" to that of a trade savours of snobbery. Most of us are in this world to live as best we can, and, provided we stick to the laws of the game and fight fairly, it seems to us that we are as worthy of commendation as the man who, discontented with his lot as a shopkeeper, deludes himself into the idea that he is a professional gentleman by ignoring the common sense of business management and the art of extending trade.

Commissions to Medical Men.

THE discussion in the *Times* upon Sir Edward Fry's allegations respecting the payment of secret commissions to medical men has attracted wide attention, and there have been further contributions to it since our last issue. We need only refer to two letters. One of them is written from the Athenæum Club, by a gentleman who signs himself "F.R.S.," and who states that he is a medical practitioner, a Innacy authority, and has been a lecturer in the medical school. His style of diction exactly recalls the oratorical utterances of a well-known medical knight whose speeches are a feature at the Pharmaceutical Society's dinners. This gentleman endeavours to show, from his wide experience, that anything in the nature of bribery does not exist in the medical profession, but he would not speak for the fringe of the profession. Sir Edward Fry replies to all his critics in the *Times* on Wednesday. He wisely sticks to the case of Macdonald & Co. (Limited), and his reply on that score is effective. He says:—

The points I seek to enforce are these—that there are black sheep in the profession; that the Council of the [British Medical] Association has shown no zeal against the black sheep, but abundant zeal against those who point them out; and that the inquiry relied on by Dr. Saundby, which took no notice of the flagrant and well-known case of Macdonald & Co., is not shown to be sufficiently exhaustive or drastic to enable us to rely on its negative conclusions, especially when you take into account the public statements to which I called attention.

The Lord Chief Justice, in the memorandum prefixed to his Bill, foresaw that it might touch the practices of some members of various professions, and expressed his hope "of the warm support of the honourable members of those callings by whom these practices are deplored." In spite of the action of the British Medical Association, I still venture to express the same hope.

It will be observed that "X-rayser" reflects upon us this week, and maintains that the charge of bribery brought against the medical profession has not been investigated as it should have been. This, however, is easily said, but not so easily done. It frequently happens that the best way to meet violent charges of this kind is to ignore them. We have had conversations with West-end pharmacists on the subject, and have failed to obtain evidence of a single instance in which medical and surgical consultants have received commissions on their prescriptions from chemists. Any arrangement of this kind which exists is between general practitioners and chemists, and that is not in the nature of bribery—it is an open commercial transaction, and, as we have already explained, is limited in extent. Sir Edward Fry's first letter implied that medical men received such secret commissions as the Lord Chief Justice aims at in his Bill—*i.e.*, bribes. Excepting the Macdonald case, there is not a tittle of evidence in support of the allegation.

We note that the *Medical Press* invites the General Medical Council to take "an early opportunity of publicly stigmatising the taking of secret commissions as 'infamous conduct in a professional respect.' In so doing it would only voice the unanimous feeling in the ranks of the medical profession." The *Medical Press* is thus more outspoken on the subject than its contemporaries.

A NEW GERMAN DOCTORATE.

For some time there has been agitation in German chemical and educational circles for a better degree than Ph.D. for those engaged in chemical industry, because, it was argued, the curriculum which doctors of philosophy have to go through is too academic in character. To this there has now been an official response. The German Emperor is the quickest man in Germany at recognising what is good for German trade, and now we are told that he is to give all the technical colleges of Germany the right to confer the degree of "Doctor of Technical Sciences." The Latin title will be "Doctor Rerum Technicarum," the German "Doctor der Technischen Wissenschaften." This concession is rather awkward for those educationists who have always upheld the superiority of the academic over the technical course of training; but it is undeniable that German technical education much needed a fillip of this kind.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

We did not expect to have to make reference to the Dreyfus case, our opinions on that subject not being pharmaceutical, but its connection with the Paris Exhibition has come prominently before the public during the past week, and the suggestion to boycott the exhibition has elicited statements from various firms connected with the drug-trade. Dr. Eggleston Burrows, chairman of the Vinolia Company (Limited), has written to the Royal Commission in Paris withdrawing his company's order for space in the British section in consequence of the present unpopularity provoked by the verdict at Rennes. Aspinall's Enamel (Limited) are also negotiating for withdrawal, but Bovril (Limited) have already committed themselves to a site and are to stick to it. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. were approached by the *Daily Telegraph*, which has been working up the subject, and Mr. Sudlow, the general manager, expressed sympathy with the movement, but could not speak for his firm, as Mr. Wellcome is away on his holidays. Messrs. Lane Brothers, harness composition manufacturers, of South Lambeth, intended to exhibit, but are not to do so now. All this talk about boycotting the exhibition really originated with the disturbances in Paris more than a month ago, and our Paris correspondent has on several occasions mentioned that the authorities there fear that political events will seriously affect the exhibition. Industrial exhibitions are eminently signs of peace, and that condition does not exist in France at present, nor does it seem likely to be the case in the last year of the century.

EVILS OF LABEL-LICKING.

In the report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the dangers and diseases incidental to various manufactures we note that an investigation was made of label-licking as practised in large factories and workshops, such as thread-mills and aerated-water manufactories. Dr. Oliver, of Newcastle, reporting from the medical point of view, states that the work is usually done by young persons and children at an age when growth is active and the system requires all its digestive secretions, and the daily loss of saliva cannot but be prejudicial to health. The gum on the labels sometimes contains copper and lead, the presence of which constitutes a danger. A kindred practice—that of licking postage-stamps—has given rise to what

is known as the "stamp-licker's tongue," and the application of stamp-paper to an open wound has been credited with causing blood-poisoning. At one of the large thread-mills in Lancashire the tickets for the bobbins were, at the first visit of the Committee, almost entirely moistened by application to the month. There were employed at that time some twelve full-timers, who each licked from forty to fifty gross of labels per day, and thirty-five half-timers, who accomplished from twenty to twenty-five gross per day. One woman informed the Committee that when busy she could complete ninety gross of labels a day! This firm have now entirely abandoned licking, and the whole of the work is done more expeditiously by artificial methods.

THE CAUSE OF "IRISH CHOLERA."

At a meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians on August 31, a letter was read, addressed to the medical officer, Dr. Ambrose, stating that one of the servants who distributed milk for the Ballinena Co-operative Dairy Society was suffering from "Irish cholera," and asking the Board to look into the matter, and prevent the spread of the disease. One of the Guardians stated that something like diarrhoea did exist, and some people attributed it to the spraying of the potatoes. Dr. Ambrose explained that the sulphate of copper used in the spray, being a strong astringent, would have the opposite effect. Whereupon a poetical contributor breaks forth:—

Now the hard-working Guardians of Newcastle West
(Which we all know is in Limerick County)
Are vexed to the soul by the urgent behest
Of a man who craves not of their bounty.

But he'd stop Ballinena's purveyment of creams
And closure the buttermilk hollerer,
For the milkman who scares his matutinal dreams
Is a victim to dread "Irish cholera."

And the wise men assent that a scourge does exist
Which is not quite conducive to gaieties.
"Ay coorse," answers Pat, with a bang of the fist,
"That's what comes of your sprayin' the praties."

Now, it's strange that while "bluestone" on Sassenach wight
May act as a powerful astringent,
On the Celt its effect appears opposite quite,
For it "loosens" the Irish contingent.

THE TRAINING OF NAVAL SURGEONS.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the training of naval medical officers, which has just been issued, shows the need for considerable reform in that section of the Service. The Committee first of all, with a view to ascertaining the opinions of naval medical officers themselves, sent a circular letter to eleven representative officers, and received replies "indicating a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the inadequacy of the present course of instruction to surgeons on entry at Haslar." The present course makes no provision for the special study of the diseases to be met with at foreign stations, and this was especially touched upon by the officers written to. The subject was further pressed upon the attention of the Committee by the Colonial Office, who wrote recommending that advantage be taken by naval medical men of the new School of Tropical Medicine which was being established in connection with the Royal Albert Dock Hospital. The Committee came to the conclusion, however, that, except to a very limited extent (as a centre for a post-graduate course), the latter suggestion could not be made available for naval purposes. They recommend, however, that special wards should be established at Haslar for the treatment of diseases met with at foreign stations. Also that lectures on these diseases and the bacteriology and pathology connected therewith; on serum therapeutics, including that of snake-bites; on the use of the Röntgen-ray apparatus and the necessary photography entailed, should be added to the present course.

Legal Reports.

Merchandise-marks Act.

AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on September 6, Lord Stormonth-Darling had before him the application by Reid Brothers, chemists and aerated-water manufacturers, Falkirk, to interdict Jas. Sinclair, aerated-water manufacturer, Bathgate, from filling with aerated waters bottles belonging to them. The defence was that the respondent had no intention of using the complainers' bottles, that it had been the practice of the parties to send back each other's bottles, and that as only one or two bottles of the complainers' were used by the respondent inadvertently, there was no ground for the continuance of the interim interdict formerly granted. The complainers replied that the use of their bottles by the respondent was more extensive than the respondent admitted. Lord Stormonth-Darling passed the note for the trial of the case, and continued the interim interdict.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

NO ALUM IN THE FLOUR.

ON September 7, Mr. Yates, the Manchester County Stipendiary, heard a summons against Annie Moffitt, provision-dealer, Old Trafford, for selling flour alleged to contain ingredients injurious to health. On May 31 a pound of self-raising flour was purchased at Mrs. Moffitt's shop by an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. A portion of this was submitted to Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, the county analyst, who certified that it contained 170 gr. of alum. Another portion was analysed by Mr. W. Thomson, F.R.S.E., Manchester, who certified that it contained no alum at all. The third portion was then sent to Somerset House, with the result that Mr. Thomson's analysis was upheld. The prosecution thereupon withdrew the charge. Mr. Yates said it was clear that a mistake had been made by the county analyst. It was a matter of the gravest importance. The summons was dismissed, and the Bench allowed the defendant ten guineas and costs, although the Stipendiary said he did not believe that represented anything like the amount expended by Mrs. Moffitt in her defence. The county analyst desired to make an explanation, but the Bench declined to hear it.

CAMPFORATED OIL.

AT Wednesday on September 12, Messrs. Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Dudley, were summoned for selling adulterated camphorated oil, and for giving a false warranty with the same. It was stated that a bottle which the firm sold to a local grocer while labelled "Warranted genuine B.P.," on analysis was shown to contain 68.76 of arachis oil and 12 per cent. of mineral oil. Mr. Jones, the county analyst, declared that instead of being camphorated oil it was really a common lubricating oil. The defence was that the oil was purchased by the defendants as olive oil. Mr. Raybould stated that he himself mixed the drugs, and that there had been no intentional adulteration. He was quite unable to account for the presence of oil other than the olive oil. The Stipendiary imposed a fine of 40s. and costs for each offence, or in all 8l. 8s. 6d.

PARAFFIN FOR OLIVE OIL.

AT Ashford (Kert) on September 12, Wm. James Friar, grocer, Molash, was summoned for selling paraffin for olive oil. The police-constable who made the purchase stated that he asked for a flask of olive oil, and not simply for a flask of oil. The certificate of the public analyst showed that the sample consisted wholly of mineral oil. For the defence it was urged that olive oil was not mentioned, and defendant never stocked it. The Bench thought there had been a misunderstanding, and dismissed the case.

Weights and Measures Act.

UNJUST WEIGHTS AND UNSTAMPED MEASURES.

AT Nelson, near Burnley, on September 9, Foggitt's Drug-stores (Limited), 3 Scotland Road, Nelson, were summoned for having for trade-purposes an unjust weight and an unstamped measure. Inspector Green stated that on visiting the shop he found behind a partition six weights and a pair of scales, two weights being actually in use. All the weights were deficient, the deficiency ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. down to a few grains. The deficiency was not very great, but the goods sold were very dear, some being 6d. an ounce, and the deficiency was as bad as an ounce in a general grocer's shop. The weights had been very much neglected. He also examined three measures, and found two unstamped. He made a purchase, and was served with a measure not stamped. The manager of the stores explained that he only went to Nelson about last Christmas, and thought the weights had been examined just prior to that. The measure was one which they kept for sale for photographic chemicals. Fines of 5s. and costs in the first case and 2s. 6d. and costs in the second were imposed.

Medicine-stamp Act.

SELLING WITHOUT A LICENCE.

AT the Manchester City Police Court on September 13, Norah Blake was summoned for selling patent medicines without a licence in her shop at Jackson Street, City. It appeared that Mrs. Blake had a licence for a shop which she has in the same locality. She opened a second shop, but after discovering that it was necessary to have a licence for each shop she had closed it again. Under these circumstances the Magistrates inflicted a fine of 2s. 6d. only, without costs.

New Companies & Company News.

A. FONTES & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of A. Fontes & Co., Manchester, and to carry on the business of drapers, chemical and drug merchants, &c. The first directors are A. G. Fontes (governing director), F. G. Sutcliffe, and M. A. Fontes.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES GLYCERINE PURES (LIMITED).—Capital 80,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with George Blackwell & Co. (Limited), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in glycerin, nitro-glycerin, varnish, soap, colours, fats, chemicals, &c.

JOYCE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with H. J. Blundell for the acquisition of the business carried on by him at Leicester, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail grocers, drysalters, oilmen, chemists, druggists, &c. The first directors are H. J. Blundell, E. Burrows, and W. Richards.

RAINES, PORTER & SEDDON (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the businesses of Raines & Porter's Successors and J. & T. Seddon, Hull, oil and colour manufacturers, glycerin-makers, manufacturing and agricultural chemists, &c. The first directors are C. Long, T. Seddon, C. H. Foulds, Capt. P. H. Coke, and H. Parker.

ORION CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the Orion Chemical Company's business, 19-21 Pennyfields, Poplar, and to manufacture and deal in borax, chemicals, &c. The subscribers are:—F. Cohen, Hawthorn Lodge, Sunbury, Middlesex, gentleman; R. H. Reeves, gentleman, and J. E. Maeder, gentleman, both of 36 Leconfield Road, N.; W. Dickett, 24 Mark Lane, E.C., chemical-broker; G. H. Gibbons, 25 Bedford Row, W.C., solicitor; H. A. Cresswell, 7 Water Lane, Blackfriars, W.C., solicitor; and A. Bridger, 4 Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C., clerk. Registered office, 19-21 Pennyfields, Poplar.

MAX SCHLIEPHAK (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 18 Yerbury Road, N., as "The International Pharmaceutical Agency," to adopt an agreement with M. Schliephak, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, makers of photographic and other materials, &c. The subscribers are M. Schliephak, 18 Yerbury Road, N., drug merchant and chemist; T. Finck, 70 St. George's Road, Belgravia, S.W., merchant; A. John, 12 Wigmore Street, W., chemist; G. H. Fisher, 42 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.; M. P. Schliephak, Medical Institute, Bad Elsten; J. Folgmann, 1 Fairmead Road, N., druggist; and C. J. Strother, 486 High Road, Chiswick, W. The first directors are M. Schliephak, J. G. Folemann, and G. H. Fisher. Qualification 50*l.*. Remuneration 10*l.* each per annum and 180*l.* for the chairman. Registered office, 18 Yerbury Road, N.

AMIRAL SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—A meeting in regard to the voluntary winding-up of this company is to be held at 65 Lincoln's Inn Fields on October 15.

BOOTS (LIMITED).—The directors announce the thirtieth quarterly dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

CONDENSED-MILK COMBINE.—It is reported that at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, held on September 12 at Cham, Switzerland, the proposal for amalgamation with the Nestlé Company was rejected.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An extraordinary general meeting was held on September 8 at Cannon Street Hotel. The directors' statement, which was published in our last issue (page 445) was presented, and a dividend of 18s. per share declared. The first half of 1899 was the best six months the company have yet had, and the dividend proposed was 3s. per share more than it was a year ago. The directors could have distributed 1*l.* a share. A large portion of the company's export trade is with South Africa, and, in view of the present political situation, the directors thought it wise to prepare for contingencies. The report was adopted.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.—On September 13 Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy granted the application on behalf of this body (which is a limited company) for an alteration of the memorandum of association, which is necessary in consequence of Lord Iveagh's gift of 250,000*l.* to it. The alteration will put the controlling force in the hands of seven persons—one to be appointed by the Royal Society, three by the Institute, and three by Lord Iveagh or his successors in title. In the course of his speech counsel (Mr. George Henderson) made the extraordinary and erroneous statement that "the Institute had been especially of great service to humanity in the discovery of the use of antitoxin for diphtheria."

TRITICINE (LIMITED).—In the Vacation Court on September 13, before Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, in the case of Hick v. Triticine (Limited), application was made to discharge an order made by Mr. Justice Wright for the attachment of Mr. Goodall for failure to pay 2,700*l.* certified to be due from him as receiver of the debenture-holders. Counsel stated that Mr. Goodall acted as receiver and as manager of the company, and the order was made against him for paying away money, instead of holding it for the debenture-holders. His Lordship said he had no discretion in the matter, and the order for attachment must go and be executed; but he suggested that counsel should tell Mr. Justice Darling next week that when Mr. Goodall had surrendered and been imprisoned for one week, Mr. Justice Darling might reasonably discharge the order.

NASAL VACCINATION.—A medical man who holds an appointment as public vaccinator in the Wolverhampton district was opening a tube of glycerinated lymph the other day and got some of the vaccine on his fingers. At the physiological moment a fly settled on his nose, and he brushed it off with his lymph-covered fingers, with the result that his nose "took." The doctor's personal appearance for some time afterwards was a source of amusement to his friends, but he congratulates himself on further protection against the next smallpox-epidemic.

Pharmaceutical Prospects.

In this and a succeeding article we are to give the gist of some conversations with men of experience regarding the business-side of pharmacy and the prospects of those commencing business on their own account.

It is very commonly asserted that the drug-trade is not what it used to be, which is as trite as it is true, but is not satisfying. Profits have decreased, so have failures. Some men who are jealous for the good of pharmacy as an art are known to have suffered severely in these latter days. Others seem to get much good out of it. What is the beginner to think of it all—that is, the man who has just qualified, and who hitherto has been a wage-earner rather than a profit-reckoner?

A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representative called upon several transfer-agents with that question in his mind, but put it straighter to them, separately and individually, thus:—

"A young man has just passed his Minor: what would you advise him to do?" In each case the answer came promptly, "Purchase a business." Having regard to the fact that the selling of businesses is the life-work of each of these gentlemen, the answer was naturally to be expected; but the opinions were backed by forcible arguments.

"Supposing," said all of them in effect, "that your young man decides to open a new business; he selects what seems to him a suitable locality, and he spends 300*l.* or 400*l.* in fitting-out and opening. Now, for the first year, at the very least, that business does not pay him, and he has to pay out to support himself another 100*l.*, which, added to the cost of opening, would be more than sufficient to buy the goodwill of a good going established business. In the latter case, moreover, a certain income from the beginning is a surety, for bogus chemists' businesses are a very rare thing, chemists as a class being exceptionally straight men to deal with. Besides, there is not the same risk. The chances are that the most promising locality may not fulfil your young man's expectations, and opposition is sure to come sooner or later. Now, with an established business you generally know the worst; you have a certain *clientèle* 'ready-made,' so to speak, and it all depends on the energy and business-capacity of the young man himself whether the business may be further developed or allowed to drop." So far the compound opinion.

Speaking to Mr. A. Manners (of Judd & Manners), our representative pointed out that many young men are not fit to go into business when they pass the Minor; they have not learned business habits.

"Quite true; and in that case," replied Mr. Manners, "the best thing your young man can do is to get an assistantship in some good up-to-date pharmacy, and there learn those business habits which he ought to have been taught during his apprenticeship."

"You suggest that a store business is the best training for a young man?"

"As far as the teaching of business methods is concerned I do; I hold strong opinions on that point. Far from being an evil, I consider that the stores system has done incalculable good to the drug-trade. It has put new life into it, and is teaching the pharmacist of the present day how to buy and how to sell, and, therefore, how to be a better business man. In my apprenticeship days," added Mr. Manners, reminiscingly, "the regular thing used to be that an advice note came saying that 'Mr. So-and-so, of Messrs. Whats-their-name & Co., would call on such-and-such a day.' On receipt of that note my master would tell me to make out a list of the things required, and this list on almost every occasion was handed over without examination to the traveller when he called, and the firm sent the quantities of each ingredient as it suited them and at their own prices. And I am quite sure," he continued, "that the same loose system was followed in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. That is all changed nowadays, and the change is in a great measure due to the stores. Through their influence pharmacists have been compelled to obtain a better commercial training, and pharmacy is gradually being placed on a sounder commercial basis."

"IS THE CHEMIST NOT A GOOD BUSINESS MAN?"

"He was not, but he is improving. He is a considerably better bookkeeper than he was twenty years ago, but he is far from perfect yet. He is also becoming more liberal-minded in regard to the teaching of business habits to his apprentices, for more young men nowadays understand the principles of business than was the case twenty years ago."

"Then, as regards the prospects of young men at the present time, what is your opinion?"

"I consider there are better prospects of success in pharmacy now than there ever have been, and there are more new businesses opening. This is to be accounted for principally, I think, by the spirit of the age and the increase of population, which has created, and is creating, a greater demand."

"But are not the majority of these new businesses only branches of large stores?"

"Not necessarily so. True, there are a certain proportion store-branches, but there are quite as many young men starting in business nowadays, and, what is more, we hear of very few failures among conscientious workers. But besides the young blood there is always a preponderance of buyers and beginners amongst men who have already been in business and have sold out. These men merely want a change, and are men of experience and ability, not likely to go into business for the fun of the thing."

"Do businesses fetch as good prices as ever?"

"Better prices have been obtained lately than for many years preceding, and if the business is really a good one as good a price can be obtained for it as ever. The best prices paid are for dispensing businesses, but these only occur in the proportion of one in ten. Purely prescribing businesses are in about the same proportion, the other eight-tenths being what is known as 'light retail and dispensing.' The latter is really the most popular and safest business to buy, for there is just as much risk in buying a dispensing business—which depends almost entirely upon one, or perhaps two, doctors—as in buying the prescribing business, which is purely a personal matter, and is dependent upon the tact and prescribing-qualities of the principal."

"DO YOU BELIEVE IN PARTNERSHIPS?"

This was the next question our representative put.

"I do not," replied Mr. Manners emphatically; "there may be exceptions, no doubt, but I have never yet been able to negotiate a thoroughly successful and satisfactory partnership."

The next interviewee was Mr. Fish (Berdoe & Co.). He also is a supporter of the stores system of education. "A young man will learn better business habits in an up-to-date store," he said, "than anywhere else. It need not necessarily be one of the large limited-company stores, for book-keeping and commercial habits generally are not taught there any more than in the old-fashioned chemists'. The manager of a store-branch has merely a daily or weekly statement of his takings to make out, which is sent to the head depot. He is not allowed to buy, and his selling-prices are regulated for him. But if the young man could obtain an assistantship in the establishment of a smart modern chemist—preferably a man who works his business on what is known as 'store lines'—he will learn a great deal. He will learn how to buy, how to sell, how to take stock, and how to keep books. I myself know of several cases in which some of the older chemists—men who have been in business—have sold their businesses and taken situations in modern stores in order to learn business habits. These men, after a certain period, have again gone into business, needless to say working on different lines from what they used to."

LIMITED CAPITAL v. LIMITED LIABILITY.

"What would you advise the young man with a limited capital to do?" "I should not advise a young man with a capital of 200*l.* or under to go into business in London or any of the large towns; better for him to go into a situation until he has saved more money, and then purchase a good going business. The prospects of a young man starting in business are not so good now in large towns as they used to be, but in small country towns they are quite as good as ever. In spite of that fact there are more businesses opening

nowadays than there used to be. These are not only branches of stores, but young men starting in business. This I consider an unwise thing for a young man to do, but if he is determined to launch out on his own account he ought to start in a place where the stores are already installed, rather than wait until the stores come, which they inevitably will do."

"Then you think there is less risk in purchasing a business?" "I do, decidedly. There are very few bad businesses in the chemists' trade. I find that the misrepresentations of profits so often complained of consist more particularly in the unconscious misstatements of the vendor, who almost invariably gives the gross profits of his business in place of the net, and makes mistakes of that sort in perfect good faith. The dispensing businesses are most sought after, but there are scarcely any purely dispensing businesses to be had nowadays except in the West-end. Prescribing businesses are very rarely sought after, and they are the most difficult to sell."

"Are there many death vacancies?"

"No. Death vacancies are few, and in those cases we always advise that the business be sold immediately after the death of the proprietor, for if kept for a year or two it gradually decreases in value."

The next conversation was with Mr. Hawkins (Orridge & Co.). From him our representative gathered many instructive facts, and these we shall present in the next article.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re F. ANDREÆ, trading as Andreæ, Jun., & Co., 22 and 23 Great Tower Street, E.C., Indigo Merchant.

ACCOUNTS have been filed by this debtor showing liabilities 5,289*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, and assets 44*l.* Debtor began business in 1872, with a capital of 4,000*l.*, and traded successfully until about 1882. A substitute for indigo (manufactured from coal-tar) was discovered about two years ago, and since then the business had declined. The public examination will be held on October 10.

Deed of Arrangement.

Spoor, Benjamin, 68 North Road and 47 South Street, Durham, dry-salter and commission agent. Trustee, Robert Allen, 24 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chartered accountant. Dated, September 1; filed, September 6. Secured creditors, 436*l.* 10*s.*; liabilities unsecured, 2,931*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,047*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Amongst the creditors are Allison, Johnson, Forster & Co. (Limited), Hull (190*l.*), and Beaufoy & Co., Newcastle (11*l.*).

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hodson, T., and Johnson, P., under the style of Hodson & Johnson, Ingatstone, Essex, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Lewis, G. H., and Jones, J. M., under the style of Lewis & Jones, Worcester, mineral-water manufacturers, &c.

Thomas, H., and Stuart, A., Medical and Surgical Institute of Trained Nurses, Manchester.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Welch, Thomas, Smethwick, wholesale drysalter.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Patterson, David, Consett, Northumberland, wine and spirit merchant, lately trading as a chemist.

Welch, Thomas, Smethwick, wholesale drysalter.

U.S. BUSINESS STATISTICS.—In a recent return it is intimated that there are 35,867 drug-stores in the U.S., 120,486 physicians in practice, and 13,918 dentists.

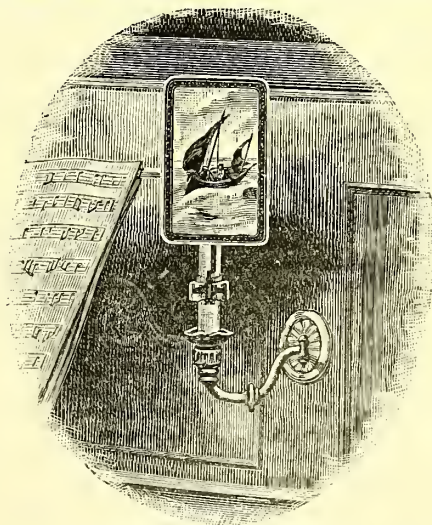
Trade Notes.

"TIGRESS" BRAND SACCHARIN.—It will be noticed from statements made in our advertisement pages by the Anglo-Continental Chemical-works (Limited) and their solicitor that the "Tigress" brand of saccharin is claimed not to be made by a process infringing any English patents. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a very full statement about the matter.

MR. H. SILVERLOCK, 92 Blackfriars Road, S.E., sends us samples of the small pocket-calendars which he is now getting ready for 1900. A feature of the calendars, apart from the attractive colours (they are printed either in monochrome or in several colours) is that they contain half-a-dozen or more pages of ruled paper for memoranda, and four pages or more for the chemist's own matter, besides the usual postal information and useful notes, which will ensure that customers will keep these little books.

"THE GROCER'S ASSISTANT."—This is the title of a new monthly paper which the National Association of Grocers' Assistants is publishing. It begins on a fly-sheet with the declaration that there are over 300,000 grocers' assistants in the United Kingdom, but it does not say how many of these belong to the Association. Mr. J. Aubrey Rees is Editor of the paper, which in form is similar to the penny weekly ladies' journal of the *Home Notes* type. The object of the journal is to advocate the claims and promote the interests of grocers' assistants. It is interesting to note that the Hon. President of this Association is Mr. Joseph Edge, "a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Edge (Limited), manufacturing chemists and drug-merchants, Bolton, Lancashire," and his portrait is the frontispiece to the *Grocer's Assistant*.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & SON, photographic dealers and manufacturers, Blackheath, S.E., have now ready the sixth edition of the "Primus Lanternists' Pocket-book for 1899-1900." It contains a lot of new matter which has been brought together by Mr. W. F. Butcher, F.C.S., the editor. It begins with instructions regarding calcium carbide, electric light, and other means of illumination, lenses, and such things as pertain to lanterns. The blank pages give sufficient space for most of the entries that are wanted in a pocket-book, and there are pages specially ruled for particulars of engagements, record of lights used, slides borrowed, and so on, and this is followed by a directory of dealers in lanterns and apparatus. The firm also send us a sample of a new thing which they call the "Primus" candle-shade. This consists of a brass frame, which is attached to



a clip which goes on the candle, and in the frame is inserted any photograph, such as a thin bromide print, which is thus seen as a transparency, as shown in the picture.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication. When "no claim" is mentioned in the subjoined abstracts, this implies "no claim for the exclusive use of the word" in inverted commas.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 13, 1899.)

"ANAX"; chemicals used in photography. By the Army & Navy Aux. Co-operative Supply (Limited), 1 Francis Street, S.W. 224,844.

"SNOW-CRYSTAL BRAND" and enlarged device of a snow-crystal (essential particular, the device); for chemical substances also for scientific instruments, apparatus, &c. By Reynolds & Branson (Limited), 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 223,714, 223,716, 223,717, 223,718.

"PEROXINE"; for chemical substances. By the Peroxine Company, 39 White Post Lane, Hackney Wick, London. 222,767, 222,768.

"SULPHUGATOR" and "FORMIC SULPHUGATOR" (no claim for "Sulph," the essential particular being "Sulphugator"); for chemical substances. By the Sanitas Company (Limited), Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, E. 224,394, 224,395.

"PERUOL" and "PERUSCABIN" (no claim for "Peru"); for, chemical substances. By the Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Treptower Brücke, Berlin. 224,850, 224,851, 224,852, 224,853.

Device of lifeboat, and wording (essential particular, the device); for blood-mixture. By Mary J. Wright, Stapleford, Notts. 219,752.

"HYDROXENE" (no claim for "Hydro"); for soaps, embrocations, ointments, &c. By the Hydroxene Company, Old Stratford, Bucks. 223,498.

Device of blade of circular-saw; for pills. By the Dodds Medicine Company (Limited), 62 Young Street, Toronto. 224,400.

"ROZOAK," initials, and floral device (essential particulars, combination device and the word "Rozoak"); for medical batteries. By Butterfield Brothers, 43 Yorkshire Street, Oldham. 222,974.

"THINGS OF THE PAST" and device of crutch, stick, false boots &c. (essential particular, the combination of devices); for surgical instruments, apparatus, &c. By the O'Connor Extension Company, 2 Bloomsbury Street, W.C. 224,525.

"MALTONE" (no claim for "Malto"); for beverages. By the Keystone Company, 98 Lennox Street, Birmingham. 224,849.

"AURCOSE"; for an aerated beverage. By the Potteries Amalgamated Mineral-water Company (Limited), New Street, Hanley, Staffs. 224,727.

"CHELTARIS"; for an aerated beverage. By Niblett & Co., 15 Union Street, Stroud. 224,829.

"SWEET CLOVER"; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Keystone Company, 98 Lennox Street, Birmingham. 224,848.

"KUMEPHOLAX"; for hair-restorer and preservative. By the Kumepholax Company, 179 Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E. No. 224,538.

"EGYPTIAN QUEEN," "GIPSY QUEEN," "LOVE CHARM," and "CUPID'S GARDEN"; for perfumery, toilet-articles, perfumed soap, &c. By the Erasmic Company (Limited), Bank Quay, Warrington. 224,580, 224,581, 224,593, 224,598.

"SNOW-CRYSTAL BRAND" and enlarged device of snowflake (essential particular, the device); for mineral and aerated waters. By Reynolds & Branson, 14 Commercial Street, Leeds. 223,723.

MY FRIEND, have you heard of the town of No Good, on the bank of the river Slow, where the Some-time-or-other scents the air and the soft Go-easy grow? It lies in the valley of What's-the-use, in the province of Let-er-slide; it's the home of the reckless I-don't-care, where the Give-it-ups abide. The town is as old as the human race, and it grows with the flight of years: it is wrapped in the fog of the idlers' dreams, its streets are paved with discarded schemes and sprinkled with useless tears.

Veterinary Notes.

By M.R.C.V.S.

THE NEW THEORY AS TO MILK-FEVER.

RECENTLY we gave a short account of Schmidt's treatment of so-called milk-fever by the injection of iodine salts direct into the udder. A great number of cases have been now treated and reported upon in this country, and there is a good deal to be said in favour of the new system. It is based upon the idea that an auto-intoxication takes place in the udder and not in the uterus, and that the degenerated epithelial cells and colostrum of the new lactation are responsible. Schmidt's belief that iodine salts (*e.g.*, pot. iod.) would tend to keep down secretion of colostrum corpuscles is consistent with what we know of iodine in contact with glands. As the details have been published in agricultural journals, and some up-to-date farmers are already asking where to get the apparatus, we may state that leading surgical-instrument makers now put-up a neat cardboard box with the necessary appliances for injecting the teats. The retail price is 5s. 6d., and should be made complete by the veterinary chemist's addition of a bottle of solution of pot. iod., and some tablets of chinolol or bottle of lysol. Purchasers should be reminded of the necessity of stripping the udder, cleaning the parts well with warm water and soft soap, and rendering the instruments aseptic by means of the preparation supplied with the box of apparatus. A convenient quantity to put-up would be three doses of pot. iod., a dose being reckoned as 5j. The solution should be equally divided among the four quarters of which the udder is made up, except in the case of a cow that has lost a quarter, when there will be no objection to give the same sum total among the teats remaining pervious. The custom of drenching cows with their own first milk containing the colostrum, or "beastlings," should be discontinued if Schmidt is right in his theory as to the cause of milk-fever.

NATIONAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL importance attaches to the annual meeting of this Association, which was held this year at Plymouth. Some 200 veterinarians and medical men took part in the discussion on tuberculosis. If, as is supposed, the tubercle bacillus of man and beast is the same and transmissible, the veterinary surgeon should have in the near future a commensurate share in the public-health appointments, since he is the best judge of animals' diseases, and the medical officer of health cannot act without him where diagnosis of bovine disease is concerned. If half the danger exists which has been stated (at the Marlborough House meeting, for instance), it is to the veterinary profession we must look to protect us from transmitted tuberculosis. From regarding consumption as almost entirely hereditary, the medical profession has at one step gone over to the theory that it can only be contracted by infection with the specific bacillus, and that, though a constitutional predisposition may exist to become the host of this microbe, it is not actually hereditary. Such is the present state of medical opinion on the matter, but no inoculation of the human subject has been attempted to prove that the theory is true. It is significant of the reaction likely to take place that Professor Macfadyen, who stated last year that 40 per cent. of our herds were affected with tuberculosis, has this year given it as his opinion that "it is exceedingly doubtful whether any case of pulmonary consumption in man ever originated in bovine tuberculosis." This, of course, leaves open the question of consumption of the bowels (tabes mesenterica of infants in particular), but having regard to the fact that many substances can be taken into the stomach with impunity, though deadly in their effects if introduced into the blood stream, it is permissible to doubt if the cow is the baby's enemy to the extent it has of late been the fashion to represent it. As examples of the stomach's capacity to deal with animal poisons, the bacilli of glanders and rabies have been freely taken into the stomach without inducing the specific disease.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Queensland Sassafras.

SIR,—In the article on "Materia Medica Mincinglania" (*C. & D.*, June 24) you mention: "Under the name of 'Sassafras' (which, by the way, is applied to several plants) fourteen bags of bark shipped from Sydney were offered." You remark that "this bark, which is extremely fragrant, is probably that of *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*—a large, handsome tree of Queensland and N.S. Wales, belonging to *Laurinaceae*, known as the 'Queensland sassafras.' This bark has aromatic and tonic properties, and when dry is stated to yield 770 oz. of essential oil per ton, having the sp. gr. of 0.978 at 72° F.; it also contains 7½ per cent. of a tannin similar to or identical with cinchona-tannin."

I should like to point out, for the benefit of your readers, that the above data belong to *Cinnamomum Oliveri*, Bail. (*vide* my paper on "The *Cinnamomum* of N.S.W.," *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, July, 1897, and a copy of which I enclose), and not *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, which has a non-aromatic bark. *C. Oliveri*, Bail., does not extend as far south as Sydney, and is known locally as "black sassafras," to distinguish it from the more widely distributed "sassafras," *Doryphora Sassafras*, Ecdl, the bark of which is more likely to find its way into the Sydney markets than that of the "black sassafras." The "Victorian sassafras" is *Atherosperma moschata*, Labill.—A rather rare tree in this colony.

Yours, &c.,

RICH. T. BAKER.

Technological Museum, Sydney,
August 7.

[We may explain that two most competent pharmacognosists agreed that the bark was what we stated. In the paper which Mr. Baker sends, and which was written in 1897, he shows that F. M. Bailey first described *Cinnamomum Oliveri*. He had thought it to be the *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *obtusifolia* described by Benthams; but Daniel Oliver, of Kew, suggested that it was a *Cinnamomum*, and that proved to be the case, Bailey naming the species after Oliver. K. T. Staiger was the authority for the oil-yield of the bark. Mr. Baker in 1897 thought the confusion of the genera also held for New South Wales as well as for Queensland (in which our note shows him to be right), although he considered it inexplicable why the bark of *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia* should be mistaken for that of *Cinnamomum Oliveri*. We printed a note on the subject in our issue of January 29, 1898, page 183.—Ed.]

The Paris Exhibition.

SIR,—Subjoined is a copy of a letter we have forwarded to the Secretary of the Royal Commission to the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Yours faithfully,

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED).

Malden Crescent, N.W., September 13.

The Secretary,
Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900,
St. Stephen's House, S.W.

SIR,—Considering the condition of things in France, the outlook at present for foreigners to do business there, and the great doubt there is of there being a large influx of important buyers from other countries at the Paris Exhibition, in consequence of its present unpopularity evoked by the verdict at Rennes, it seems to the Directors that any large outlay of time and money on the part of this Company over the Exhibition in 1900 would not be warranted, and it is, therefore, their desire to be excused from having an exhibit as arranged.

If things were to assume a normal attitude all round it would, of course, make a difference; but, unfortunately, such an event does not appear likely at present.

Yours faithfully,

VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Signed) EGGLESTON BURROWS,
Chairman.

Pharmaceutical Reciprocity.

SIR,—I have read with interest the comment you have made (*in C. & D.*, July 1) on the action of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales in exercising its power to refuse to recognise British certificates, or to register their holders as qualified to practise pharmacy in the colony. In respect to this I would point out that the Federation, soon to be realised, will not bring Australian pharmacists any nearer together. The practice of pharmacy will be regulated in each state just as independently as it now is in Britain, France and Germany. I can see no reason why it should be more necessary for New South Wales and Victoria to agree to recognise each other's certificates before applying to Great Britain for recognition than there is for requiring that Victoria and Cape Colony, or France and Germany should similarly agree.

By special legislation, the General Medical Council is enabled to recognise the degrees in medicine granted by any colonial university, and Professor Allen (a native of Victoria), who obtained the whole of his medical training in the colony, was the first to apply for registration in Britain under this Act.

You remark that the New South Wales Legislature, when it finds that British and Irish pharmacists are excluded from practising in the colony, will hardly care to be a party to the suggestion that a pharmacist qualified under the British or Irish Act is not competent to practise his profession in that colony. I am confident that the New South Wales Parliament would rather say "If a pharmacist is qualified to practise in New South Wales, he is at least as good as any pharmacist registered in the United Kingdom, and if Britain or any other colony throws a slight upon our men, it must not expect that its registered pharmacists will be admitted gratefully and thankfully into this colony." I cannot see that this attitude is unreasonable. The visitor from the Old Country who enters Sydney or Melbourne will be struck (if he is a really observant man) far more by the resemblances to the Old Country than by the divergencies. He will find pharmacies and pharmacists on a level in practically every respect with those in London, and the Australian visitor visiting England, and seeing things no better there than they are in Australia, may be pardoned for wondering at the "high and mightiness" of the British Society, that will not even take the trouble to ask Parliament to give it power to recognise such certificates as it might deem advisable.

As to British and Irish pharmacists, who are thinking of making a colonial home, avoiding New South Wales, is a suggestion that will not greatly damp the spirits of N.S.W. pharmacists. Their retort would be, "We have never asked them to come; and we certainly shall not feel hurt if they stay away. We are producing a sufficient number of intelligent and well-trained young pharmacists ourselves to fulfil all our requirements at the present time, and for many years to come. Business is certainly not so good that we should welcome others to take a share of what will hardly go round now."

Your last point, that Britain will not be coerced by the action of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales is only too obvious. Too good a case can be made on the other side, and even if this were not so, the British Society has never been remarkable for its readiness to listen to reason. The desire on the part of pharmacists in Australasia to bring about reciprocity will make it still more difficult for the New South Wales Board to maintain its present attitude.

Yours truly,

Melbourne, Vic., August 2.

W. G. PIPER.

What is Onycha?

SIR,—"*Laudaunum*," in my note on this subject, was of course, as Mr. Holmes supposes, an error—I venture to think a printer's error—for "*ladanum*." My authority for saying that many interpreters have thought this substance to be indicated by "*onycha*" in Exodus xxx. 34 is Dr. Kitto. Your correspondent "*D. G.*" has since told us that in the Arabic version of the Bible "*onycha*" is rendered "*ladanum*." That *ladanum* was used in the making of incense in ancient times is clear from Herodotus iii. 112, thus translated by Rawlinson:—"Ladanum, which the Arabs call *ladanum*, is procured in a yet stranger fashion. Found in a most inodorous place, it is the sweetest scented of all substances."

83/19. *Pip*.—The *Pip-cure* for Fowls is, as you surmise, a mixture of lime and camphor. The powder is blown into the coop containing the sick fowls.

100/65. *Belgravia*.—Tooth-powder.—This is practically a coloured camphorated chalk with a small quantity of powdered pelltory.

92/17. *Unquentum*.—Your sample of eczema-ointment is a salicylic-acid one a little weaker than the B.P. ointment.

88/38. *Robert*.—The barber's shaving-powder is simply a powdered toilet-soap. We judge your sample to be honey soap.

91/19. *Boots*.—The boot-finishing tablet is a composition of the nature of sealing-wax.

102/26 *Cambria*.—Fly-paper Composition.—See *C. & D.*, June 17, 1899, page 974.

100/16. *Rainbow*.—Plaster for Pains in the Back.—This is a resin plaster and is machine spread. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1893, page 490.

95/37. *Cochleare*.—(1) The effect of nitrate of silver on warts is very slight and often gives rise to great irritation. (2) *Diapente*, under the name of *pulvis diapente*, was in the Ph. Edin. 1744. It was composed of equal parts of bayberries, birthwort, gentian, ivory-dust and myrrh, and was used as a tonic. *Diapente* nowadays is a mixture of gentian (4 cz.), turmeric (4 cz.), fenugreek (4 oz.), ginger (4 oz.), aulse ($1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.), cloves ($1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.), and caraway ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cz.), and is used as a tonic in veterinary practice. (3) An alcobol is a compound composed of a hydroxyl and a hydrocarbon radicle, the HO group being substituted for one or more H atoms in a hydrocarbon molecule.

271/34. *Renton*.—(1) Gathmann's treatise on the manufacture of soap (*3l.*, Clay) is one of the most complete books on the manufacture of soap published. (2) A soap-milling machine is the best piece of apparatus for shaving beeswax, although simpler devices are to be had. (3) The secret of brown-boot polishes lies in the use of very hard samples of carnauba wax. The American polish you speak of is not familiar to us.

100/56. *R. S. E*.—Roup-powder containing iron.—A suitable formula was given in the *C. & D.*, June 17, page 974.

89/33. *J. P.*.—We cannot answer your inquiry just now, but will keep it before us, and reply later on.

91/7. *Lancaster*.—Walnut Hair-dye.—See *C. & D.*, April 29, page 705.

101/24. *Mensa*.—(1) Lime-cream:—

Ol. nucis	...	...	...	Oiv.
Aq. calcis	...	...	...	Oiiij.
Liq. calc. sacch.	...	...	...	3iv.
Ol. limonis	...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. bergamot.	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. neroli	...	...	...	3vj.
Ol. cinnam.	...	...	...	3vj.

M.S.A.

(2) Shampoo-powder:—

Powdered borax	}	...	...	equal parts
Powdered curd soap				
Dried carbonate of soda				
Perfume	...	...	...	a sufficiency

4/36. *Rim*.—Toilet-oatmeal.—The following is a recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for the violet-scented article:—

Powdered orris	...	...	...	1 oz.
Ionone...	...	...	...	10 to 20 minims
Triturate for five minutes and add—				
Oat-flour	...	...	...	12 oz.
Mix.				

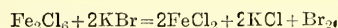
102/9. *J. M.*.—The following are the best Books on Brewing published in English:—"The Science of Brewing,"

by Moritz & Morris (Spon); "Practical Brewing," by E. R. Southby; "Manual of Brewing," by Egbert G. Hooper; Pasteur's "Studies on Fermentation" (translated by F. Faulkner and D. C. Robb); Jørgensen's "Micro-organisms and Fermentation" (translated by Dr. A. K. Miller, published at *Brewers' Journal* office); "Yeast: its Morphology and Culture," Cantor Lectures, 1888, by A. Gordon Salamon; "Principles and Practice of Brewing," by Walter J. Sykes (Griffin, 2ls.); Wright's "Art of Brewing and Malting" (Crosby Lockwood, 12s. 6d.). The difficulty which your customer has with beer and stout is most likely due to secondary fermentation, and is not a subject which you can master by reading up. He should take an expert's advice.

106/54. *Anxious*.—You appear not to be aware that potassium permanganate, on coming into contact with any substance which is greedy for oxygen, is decomposed, and in presence of sufficient acid, the solution becomes colourless, owing to the formation of a manganic salt, but in neutral solution oxide of manganese is precipitated.

106/52. *Pelagos*.—(1) Cancer is sometimes said to be on the increase everywhere because there are now better methods of diagnosis than there used to be, so that more cases are detected, but latterly in this country there has been a marked decrease (see note on the subject in the *C. & D.*, April 29, page 686). We have not heard that there is any increase in cancer in New Zealand. (2) Messrs. Shorn Brothers, of Manchester, make a hot-air stove similar to the description which you have read in Sir Douglas Galton's "Healthby Dwellings." Dr. Inglis Clark, a member of the Pharmacopœia Committee, some years ago invented a similar stove, which is made by Mr. Noble, ironmonger, High Street, Edinburgh.

106/57. *Potass. Bromide*.—The doses of santonin and calomel for children are as follows:—1 to 3 years, santonin 1 gr., calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; 3 to 6, santonin $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr., calomel $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; 6 to 9, santonin 2 gr., calomel 1 gr.; 9 to 12, santonin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., calomel $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. There is no book of doses for children, the ordinary table which you will find in most works on therapeutics sufficing. You will find the "Pharmacopœia of the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children," published by Churchill at 1s. 6d., a useful little book. (2) You say when tr. ferri perchlor. and acid. hydrochlor. dil. are mixed the mixture is colourless; but it is not quite so. Absolutely pure ferric salts are doubtless colourless in solution, but such solutions are rare. It has been proved that there are other molecules than Fe_2Cl_6 in peroxidised chloride of iron, generally more basic molecules. When potassium bromide is added to such a mixture as the above the following reaction takes place:—



The liberated bromine gives the colour which you have observed.

105/63. *J. Burns*.—You will find in the "Art of Dispensing" a chapter dealing with incompatibles, and the brief summary on pages 196-198 is apparently what your medical friend requires.

104/74. *Continental*.—There is no list of English pharmaceutical firms on the Continent, but when any of them require an English assistant they advertise in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Supplement. If you have some knowledge of other languages than English you would have a much better chance of getting a situation, but that is not really essential. This is not the time of year when situations generally become vacant, autumn being the best time.

106/38. *Universal*.—The following appears to be the composition of a dose of the Fit-mixture which you send:—

Potass. bromid.	...	...	...	gr. x.
Ammon. carb.	...	...	...	gr. iiss.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	3vj.
Sacch. ust.	...	...	...	q.s.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3j.

S. et M.

106/28. *Manager*.—You can turn milk sour by the careful addition of three drops of lactic acid to each pint.

101/23. *J. H. A.*—Flavouring-powders, for use instead of flavouring-essences, are made by triturating the essences with coarsely powdered sugar. The almond-powder, for instance, is made by using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of essential oil of almonds and 2 lbs. of sugar. The powders are much weaker than the essences usually sold, as a large quantity is used at a time.

28/8. *Ruby.*—In going over an electric-lamp factory recently, we saw some workwomen colouring lamps a ruby colour by dipping them in a gelatin-dye solution. We were told that the lamps were for pantomime-purposes, and that the best kind are blown out of ruby glass, and are more expensive. The solution used in Mr. Clague's method of colouring carboys would be suitable, with the addition of some bichromate of potash or formalin. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

109/71. *Exam.*—What further information regarding the Science and Art examinations than that given in our issue of September 2, pages 416 and 421, do you require? You can obtain from any bookseller the "Directory" referred to on page 417.

108/223. *F. W. D.*—The following is a good formula for Egg-julep:—

Primrose soap	...	...	20 gr.
Powdered borax	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Solution of potash	...	...	3 dr.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	1 dr.
Oil of geranium	...	...	20 min.
Oil of lavender	...	...	20 min.
Rectified spirit	...	...	1 oz.
Egg-yellow	...	...	a sufficiency
Distilled water to	...	...	20 oz.

Shred the soap fine, and just cover it with water. Allow to stand all night, and next morning rub it smooth in a mortar, add more water, the borax, and solutions; dissolve and strain. Then add the oils dissolved in the spirit, sufficient of a solution of egg-yellow to colour, and finally water to 1 pint.

109/20. *T. F. E.*—The Solubility of Bismuth Citrate cannot be restored once the salt has become insoluble. Perhaps the wholesale house will exchange it for sub-nitrate, as you cannot very well manage to convert it into another salt yourself without an expense which will make the game not worth the candle.

109/22. *Saponis* says that when he leaves The Brush in the Paste-pot the paste invariably becomes watery and unpleasantly thin, but if the brush is not left in the pot the paste remains of the original consistency. Why is this? The only explanation that we can give is that the contact of the brush hastens hydrolysis of the starch by providing probably a nucleus of air or ferment. The best thing we can suggest to prevent the paste becoming so is to leave out the brush. Perhaps some who have made a study of the paste-pot (we know there are a few such in the trade) will give their views on the matter.

109/14. *Radix.*—Gripe-mixture or Wind-water for Children:—

Potass. bicarb.	...	...	3j.
Syrupi...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. carui	...	...	3ij.
Aq. anethi ad...	...	...	3viiiij.

M.

Dose: A teaspoonful to be mixed with two tablespoonfuls of warm water and sipped.

119/99. *Medicus.*—McCaw's "Aids to the Treatment of Diseases of Children" (Baillière, 3s. 6d.) is a book which will suit you.

105/60. *J. F. D.*—No. 4 formula for Essence of Rennet in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is, you may not have noticed, one from the "National Formulary," and we are not responsible for it. It is sure to keep, considering the proportion of rectified spirit as well as salt in it. Perhaps a few drops of spirit of nitrous ether will overcome the bad smell. You can obtain vells from Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., of Bristol, who have taken over the business of Mr. Warren, who dealt largely in vells. The vell, or rennet, is the fourth stomach of the calf. It is not a double sac.

103/42. *Alpha.*—Ink-eradicator.—A solution of oxalic acid is the best eradicator for gall-and-iron ink. Chlorine does not remove the iron from the fabric, and only helps in many cases to fix the iron-stain. A solution of chlorinated lime may be put up and sold, if you give directions that the stain is to be dipped in weak vinegar before it is touched with the eradicator.

109/28. *Ferox.*—(1) Perhaps the best way of making Camphorated Linseed-meal would be to make camphorated oil with linseed oil, and to add 3 oz. of this to every pound of ground linseed-cake. (2) According to Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," Quinine Pessaries contain 3 gr. to 5 gr. each of quinine hydrochloride. The basis is cocoa-butter.

110/11. *Sted.*—For a syrup to suit your label see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 608.

110/12. *G. Fyfe.*—Easton's Syrup Capsules contain ferrous phosphate, quinine phosphate, and strychnine in the necessary proportions for $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1 dr. of syrup. The ingredients are mixed with a bland oil to form a paste. The oil is necessary to prevent oxidation of the ferrous phosphate.

111/51. *Felix* has not sent his name and address, which is contrary to our rules.

112/56. *Grindelia.*—Your Cough-mixture approximates the following:—

Tr. chlorof. et morph.	...	...	℥x.
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	℥x.
Vini ipecac.	...	...	℥v.
Syr. scillæ	...	...	℥xxxv.
Aq. chlorof. ad	...	...	3j.

M.

For one dose.

110/65. *W. J. Morgan.*—Distemper-compound for dogs:—

Pulv. antimonialis	...	...	3j.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	...	...	3ij.

M.

As much as will lie on a sixpenny piece for a dose.

110/67. *Eucalyptus.*—An analysis of your Foot-rot Powder shows it to be composed of—

Sulphate of copper (powdered)	...	1 lb.
Black antimony	...	4 oz. to 8 oz.

Mix.

The foot-rot ointment, which takes longer to analyse, will be reported on in a later issue.

14/30. *F. J.*—The best Treatise on Indigestion that you can consult is that by Dr. Lander Brunton on "Disorders of the Digestion" (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.).

101/33. *Perfume.*—Jasmin Perfume, as generally sold, consists of the essence prepared from the pomade with other ingredients to blend it. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 160. The esprit there given is no doubt the article to which you refer. A little yellow colouring is generally added.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

107/47. Who are the makers of Kura soap?

107/42. *Hotspur* wants to know what treatment is adopted by entomologists to preserve in death the tints of life in dragon-flies. Who can tell him?

111/43. Importers or dealers in "white African oil."

112/30. The address of the makers of Brandreth's pills.

106/64. A formula for Dr. Budd's liq. hæmatoxyli co.

112/49. Who are the makers of Hall's fluid?

113/16. Who are the makers of felt and lamb's wool for chest-protectors?

114/69. Address of makers of "Beaulettes" for perfumes.

British Trade Flourishing.

THE foreign trade of this country continues in the prosperous course which the Board of Trade returns have indicated all this year. The following are the gross figures for August of last year and this year:—

	1898	1899	Increase
	£	£	£
Imports	37,204,000	40,695,000	3,489,000
Exports	20,186,000	22,259,000	2,073,000
Re-exports	4,532,000	5,054,000	522,000
Total	61,922,000	68,006,000	6,084,000

For the eight months (January to August) the figures are:—

	1898	1899	Increase
	£	£	£
Imports	309,064,000	317,327,000	8,263,000
Exports	152,784,000	171,976,000	19,192,000
Re-exports	41,748,000	44,003,000	2,255,000
Total	503,596,000	533,306,000	29,710,000

THE IMPORTATION OF CHEMICALS,

dye-stuffs, and tanning-substances in August increased by 58,432%, the total value being 435,478%, against 377,046%. The increases were:—

Borax, 7,968 cwt. (3,927%); chemical manufactures and products, unenumerated, 11,354%; cochineal, 433 cwt. (2,221%); cutch and gambier, 1,059 tons (8,800%); alizarine, 2,278%; aniline and other coal-tar dyes, 7,197%; valonia, 723%; "other articles," 32,869%.

The decreases were:—

Alkali, by 7,275 cwt. (3,589%); brimstone, 20,616 cwt. (3,544%); indigo, 411 cwt. (7,355%); saltpetre, 2,230 cwt. (1,666%).

Oils show an increase of 129,841%, the total amount imported in August being 917,819%, against 787,978% in August, 1898. Coconut oil improved by 5,299 cwt.; olive, 1,262 tons; palm, 12,117 cwt.; petroleum, 901,143 gals.; seed of all kinds, 44 tons; and "other oils," 10,096%. Turpentine declined by 12,056 cwt., but the value went up by 38,792%.

Cinchona-bark decreased by 884 cwt. (2,568%), while gum arabic increased by 3,194%, and lac (seed, shell, stick, and dye) by 14,380%. The importation of other drugs increased by 5,061%, the figures for August, 1897, being 75,471%; 1898, 87,613%; and 1899, 72,674%.

ON THE EXPORT SIDE

chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations were shipped to the value of 699,437%, or an increase of 87,196% over August, 1898, the increase for the eight months of this year being 376,776%. This is greatly due to heavy shipments of chemical manure, the value of which improved by 74,176% (6,597 tons). A gratifying feature is the increase in alkali by 40,841 cwt. (8,130%), and bleaching-materials 27,153 cwt. (4,820%). Sulphate of copper decreased by 261 tons, or 2,531%; and drugs and medicinal preparations by 1,105%. The United States bought 2,087 cwt. more alkali than in August, 1898; as also did Sweden and Norway, 2,698 cwt.; Holland, 735 cwt.; Spain and Canaries, 5,095 cwt.; Italy, 10,606 cwt.; Australasia, 2,085 cwt.; Canada, 2,136 cwt.; and "other countries," 25,757 cwt. Russia, Germany, and France took less by 9,012 cwt., 1,104 cwt., and 242 cwt. respectively. The United States also bought 68,780 cwt. of bleaching-powder, or an increase

of 20,657 cwt. The business in chemical manufactures and products shows a decided falling-off, the figures being:—

	1897	1898	1899
	£	£	£
August	27,972	19,614	11,413
Jan.-August ...	167,917	192,461	137,813

The quicksilver statistics show less imports last month, and about 120,000 lbs. less for the eight months, but the value of the latter (3,795,164 lbs.) comes out at 406,754%, compared with 370,516% for 3,911,821 lbs. in 1898. The exports last month were almost double what we sold to other countries in August, 1898—viz., 162,795 lbs., as compared with 84,015 lbs., but on the eight months there is a shortage in exports of about 10,000 lbs.

Tea imports have not kept pace with the consumption this year, 154,000,000 lbs. having been imported, and 157,000,000 lbs. entered for home consumption, while we have exported 20,000,000 lbs.

Before the City Cadi.

AMONGST the cases which Mr. Commissioner Kerr has had before him at the City of London Court this week was one in which Messrs. Robert Ferber & Co., gelatin-capsule makers, 14 Upper Thames Street, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 3*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for goods supplied to Mr. G. W. Phillips, 192 New Road, Chatham. Defendant told the Court a few weeks ago that he had never ordered the goods, and knew nothing at all about the transaction; but in cross-examination he admitted that he had a manager in his shop at the time the order was given to the plaintiffs, and the letter written to the plaintiffs was in his handwriting. The case was then adjourned for the attendance of the traveller who took the order, and on Wednesday he attended, but defendant did not, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

There was another trade-case on Thursday. Lawes Chemical Company (Limited), 59 Mark Lane, E.C., seeking to recover 8*l.* 2*s.* for disinfectants supplied to Mr. A. Franklin, chemist, Porchester, near Fareham. "Falsehood is Universal." Mr. Beaufoy Moore, for the plaintiffs, asked for extra costs, including the costs of briefing counsel, as the defendant had put them to considerable trouble. At first he denied that he had had the goods, and now he did not defend at all. Mr. Commissioner Kerr: "It is untrue; that is all. That is nothing. Falsehood is universal." Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed and ordinary costs, no fees to counsel being allowed.

IRISH AND SCOTCH CHEQUES.—Writing to the *Westminster Gazette* regarding an article on bankers, Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. remark that "it would be extremely useful if the history of the charge for collection of Scotch and Irish cheques, and the usage adopted by various bankers, could be given. If a customer sends a cheque from a country town in Ireland for 5*l.*, the banker charges 6*d.* for collection. If the same cheque was collected through a Dublin bank the charge would be 3*d.* The same scale of charges is applied to Scotch cheques. When one receives some hundreds of these small cheques in the year the expense is considerable. There is no charge made in Ireland for collecting English cheques."

CO₂ AS A FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.—An account of the application of liquefied carbonic-acid gas to extinguish underground fires was given by Mr. George Spencer at the recent meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers. At a colliery with which Mr. Spencer was connected a fire occurred in a heading, as the result of a fall of roof and sides on steam-pipes. The heading was built off, but sufficient air still reached the seat of fire to keep it burning slowly. It was therefore decided to apply carbon dioxide, and six cylinders of liquefied gas were successfully used. There are undoubtedly many cases which might be so treated, as in the case of fire on shipboard, where carbon dioxide could be quickly applied without causing the same damage to cargoes as water.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: September 14.

BUSINESS has been fairly good this week, especially in the heavy chemical market, and several important advances have been made. The bulk of the business is for forward delivery, the spot market being quiet. Another advance in cocaine has occurred. Morphine has also advanced. United States is buying opium in Smyrna Cinchona auctions were held on Tuesday, when the unit declined to 1½d., with free selling. Meagre quantities of drugs were offered in auction to-day. The subjoined table gives the other changes this week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Alkali	Menthol	Aloes (Cape)	Blue-flag root
Aloes (Curacao gourd)		Cinchona	Capsicums
Balsam (Canada)		Ipecacuanha (Cart.)	Damiana
Bleaching-powder		Oil, sassafras	Dragon's blood
Cocaine		Wax (Jamaica)	Quinine
Coriander			
Kava-kava			
Linseed			
Morphia			
Oil, turpentine			
Petroleum			
Senna			
Soda crystals			
Spermaceti			
Turmeric			

The following are among the arrivals of drugs, &c., at the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton, and Hull, from September 7 to 13, both inclusive:—Aniseed oil (Chin.), 25; antimony (Jap.), 339; argol (Cape), 8; balsams (unenumerated), 5; benzoin, 26; camphor, 67; cardamoms, 21; castor oil (Fr.) 190, (E.I.) 20; chamomiles, 8; cinchona, 10; coca-leaves (Ceylon), 11; cochineal, 63; cod-liver oil, 293; ergot of rye, 7; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 84; fenugreek-seed, 500; galangal, 134; galls (Chinese) 100, (Persian) 29; gentian, 3; glycerin (Australia), 230; gum arabic (Morocco), 165; gum galbanum, 14; gum myrrh, 15; honey, 2, (Aust.) 20; lemon-juice, 30; lime citrate, 24 (casks); oils (Sicilian), 160; opium, 110; peppermint oil (Jap.), 17; quicksilver, 500; rhubarb, 47; saffron, 2; sassafras, 49; senna (Tiny.), 53; squills, 30; wax (bees') 340, (Ital.) 4.

Failure of the Hop-crop.

It now appears to be pretty certain that the Kent hop-crop is a great failure this year, and it is not expected that half an average crop will be gathered in. Hops are not much used in the drug-trade, but whenever the crop fails there is an increased demand for bitter drugs such as calumba and gentian, and the prices and stocks of these ought to be closely watched.

The American Peppermint-harvest.

The *Pharmaceutical Era* states that reports from the peppermint-producing districts of Michigan intimate that the harvesting of the crop has already begun. It has been an "off" year, and the results of the distilling so far indicate that the yield of oil will be much smaller than was at first expected. Ordinarily this shortage would have the tendency to raise values, but it is now believed that there will be no material advance. The amounts produced in 1897 and 1898 were phenomenally large, and it is the opinion of experts that there is still enough oil available to supply all demands for a long time to come.

Sicilian Essential Oils.

Our Messina correspondent writes on September 7 as follows:—

Oil of Lemon for prompt delivery is very quiet, and no important transactions have been entered into during the past fortnight. The last price paid was 3s 4d., but this figure might now be shaded to 3s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Although the present prices quoted are very low, it would not at all be surprising to see a sensible advance as soon as the first shipments of new crop are made. Further, a new company has just been formed in Sicily for the purpose of buying and selling concentrated lemon-juice and citrate of lime, which will control so large a proportion of the lemon-crop that the quantity left for essential-oil purposes will be quite a moderate one, and this, coupled with the usual heavy demand from November to December, will certainly have the effect of advancing prices. Besides, a good deal of the new-crop fruit has been damaged by the *Dactylopus citri*, and on this account large quantities of the fruit are dropping off the trees.

Oil of Sweet Orange.—Prompt transactions are very few indeed, but an increase of business in the near future is not unlikely, as accounts concerning the new crop point to a scarcity, added to which the exportation of oranges in brine during the last two years has greatly increased. The first of the new crop will be harvested in October, and manufacturers are ready to contract at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

Oil of Bergamot.—The market is very dull, and a further decline is expected on account of the new crop promising to be an abundant one. The quotation for prompt delivery is 7s. 4d., and for new crop in December 7s. per lb., c.i.f.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for other market-centres than London]

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market remains very much as lately reported, a steady and brisk demand for all the main products being experienced, and prices all round remain firm.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is very scarce, and, request continuing, price has advanced. Softwood casks on rails are now quoted 5l. 5s.; f.o.b. Liverpool, 5l. 7s. 6d.; and f.o.b. Tyne, 5l. 15s. to 6l. per ton. Caustic soda is also higher by 10s. per ton, and prices are firm thereat: 76 to 77 per cent., 9l. 10s. f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool; 70 per cent., 8l. 10s.; and 60 per cent., 7l. 10s., f.o.b. Liverpool. Soda crystals are in brisk request at rates 5s. per ton higher. Soda ash scarce. Chlorates show no change. Yellow prussiates steady at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Saltsake quietly steady at about 24s. to 26s. per ton free on rails in bulk.

GREEN COPPERAS firm, with fair inquiry, at 42s. to 43s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for best Lancashire; Welsh, 14s. per ton free on rails in bulk.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA very quiet. Beckton, October-March, 11l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 12l.; London, Hull, and Leith, 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 465 tons.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES very firm at higher prices. Linseed-cakes, 95 per cent., pure, 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s.; oil-cakes, 6l. 15s.; cotton-cakes, best makes, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d.; and seconds, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 7s. 6d.

BENZOLS quietly steady: 90 per cent., 8d. to 8½d.; and 50 per cent., 10½d. to 11d.

COLOURS meet with fair inquiry at mostly unchanged rates. Mineral black, ordinary, 3s. to 3s. 3d., and best qualities, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; lamp black, 5s. to 7s. 6d., according to quality; pure ivory black, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. Oxide of iron, finest, 20l.; medium, 10l. to 10l. 5s.; and common, 7l. Umber, Devonshire, 42s. 6d. to 60s.; Turkish, 45s. Ochre, French J.F., 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.; and French J.C., 62s. 6d. to 65s. Ultramarine, 40s. to 45s. Pure chrome, 50s. per cwt. Yellows, 9s. to 16s. per cwt.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, September 13.

CASTOR OIL.—The market for good seconds Calcutta has materially improved during the week and sales have been effected in quantity at 3d. per lb., and even a shade over this has been paid for small lots. First-pressure French has also improved in value, and 2½d. per lb. is asked, and 2¾d. per lb. for second pressure.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—Fifteen tons have been sold at 20s. per cwt., and now importers are holding the balance of their stock for 21s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—A parcel of liquid Californian is offering on the market, and the extreme price of 47s. 6d. per cwt. is asked. A large parcel of Pile 2 Chilian honey has been sold for 21s. per cwt. for shipment abroad.

TURMERIC.—About 7 tons of "prime Cochin finger" have been sold at prices ranging from 23s. to 27s. per cwt., and the market is now cleared.

GENTIAN-ROOT.—A parcel of about 10 bales has changed hands at 15s., and now 15s. 6d. is asked by holders.

BEEWAX.—Chilian is in good demand at prices ranging from 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., and fine at 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Importers express a very good opinion of the market.

IRISH MOSS.—There have been further arrivals, and 6l. to 7l. per ton is asked for good dry.

CANARY-SEED.—The upward movement in this still continues, and the equivalent to 40s. per quarter has been paid for 430 bags of bright Turkish.

German Market.

Hamburg, September 12.

Our drug-market is quiet, and does not show much business at present.

AGAR AGAR is firmer, holders now asking 350m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is a little easier, and can be bought at 15m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is quiet, with second-hand sellers at 320m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID also quiet and lower, at 300m. per 100 kilos; 2,000 kilos. have been sold by auction.

COCAINE is dearer, manufacturers having raised their quotations to 600m. per kilo.; second-hand holders ask 570m. to 575m. per kilo.

CARAWAY-SEED is firm and advancing; last year's crop is now held for 47m., and new crop 46½m., per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE still very scarce, and tending higher; 400m. per 100 kilos. has been paid this week.

LYCOPodium firm, at 28½m. to 286m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE is dull and neglected, with second-hand sellers at 34m. to 36m. per kilo.

QUILLAI-BARK is dearer; 30m. per 100 kilos. is asked to-day.

WAX, JAPANESE, is also dearer, at 57½m. per 100 kilos.

The only change in essential oils is a firmer tendency for caraway-seed oil, which is 9.75m. per kilo.

American Market.

New York, September 5.

The market has been somewhat quiet during the past week, and changes in price have been unimportant. Opium is exciting some interest, but the chief feature is the position of senega.

CINCHONIDINE is weaker in consequence of arrivals, and quotations show a decline to 30c. to 32c.

BUCHU-LEAVES continue firm at the recent advance, and holders refuse to shade 17c. for "short."

BALSAM COPAIBA is firm at previous figures. Recent arrivals have not weakened the market. For prime Central American 36c. to 37c. is asked, and for Para 41c. to 42c.

CASCARA SAGRADA shows no new developments. Large quantities are coming into the Western market, but Eastern buyers will not pay the price asked, which is equivalent to 4c. New York.

JALAP continues strong at 13c. to 14c.

OPium is moving upward, and holders are offering sparingly. For case lots \$3.17½ to \$3.20 is asked generally; some dealers refuse to shade \$3.25.

QUININE is quiet, and little business is passing; manufacturers continue to quote 28c. to 30c., and second-hands 26c. to 27c. The tone is weak.

SENEGA-ROOT has apparently been "cornered" by western speculators, who are endeavouring to boom it to a high figure. Some of the speculators refuse to quote, and a number of export orders cannot be filled owing to short supplies. Some Southern root is coming forward, but not enough to influence the market. Contrary to general expectation, the crop seems to have been small, and has been readily bought up, as high as 24c. being paid to diggers. The spot-quotation is nominally 36c. A break is anticipated, but it is by no means likely from present indications.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, September 14, 3.42 P.M.—Business here is good, orders for fall trade coming in well. Opium is now \$3.20 per lb., and steady at that. Quinine, on the other hand, is weaker, at 25c. per oz. for domestic (this is the inside figure). Cinchonidine is rather easier at 28c. Curaçao aloes is advancing, and nothing is obtainable below 4c. per lb. Cocaine muriate has been advanced by 75c. per oz.

HAMBURG, September 14, 12.52 P.M.—Ergot of rye and wax are firmly held. Coca-leaves are advancing, 270m. per 100 kilos, being the latest price. Refined camphor remains quiet, at 320m. per 100 kilos.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very flat, at 1s. 5½d. per lb. for English crystals. There are sellers of foreign acid at 1s. 4¾d., but no buyers.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Firm, and in fair inquiry, 1s. 0¼d. for foreign, and 1s. 1d. per lb. for English, crystals.

ARECA-NUTS.—Resales of purchases ex August 31 auctions have been made at 25s. per cwt. An arrival of 100 bags is now about due.

ARROWROOT.—Steady. At auction on Wednesday good Natal was bought in at 6½d. per lb., good St. Vincent's selling at 4¼d. to 4¾d.

ARSENIC.—Best white English powder is steady at 20s. per cwt. spot in casks.

BALSAM, CANADA, is very scarce, and dearer rates are asked—viz, 1s. 2d. per lb., c i f., for bright thick.

BLEACHING-POWDER has been advanced to 5l. 5s. per ton, softwood, on rails; 5l. 7s. 6d., f o b Liverpool; and 5l. 15s., f o b Tyne. English is quoted 6l. 10s. spot.

BLUE-FLAG ROOT.—New crop is offered at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots, f o b. New York—a low price.

BORAX.—Firm at the convention rates of 16s. per cwt for crystals and 16s. 6d. for powder. One firm is offering at these rates with "falling clause" on contracts, which has not hitherto been the rule.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is very quiet and without alteration. Refined has been in good demand at steady rates.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday supplies were again small, amounting to 1,907 packages (including 729 packages all more or less damaged by smoke in the late fire at Bull Wharf). The demand was quiet, although the bulk was disposed of at lower rates, or generally on a unit basis of 1½d. against 1¾d. in August and 1¾d. at the last Amsterdam auctions. The supplies offered were as under:—

Packages offered.

East Indian cinchona...	471, of which	381 were sold.
Bolivian Calisaya		
cinchona	283	" 283 "
Cuprea bark	177	" 127 "
Java cinchona	148	" 148 "
Columbian cinchona		
(damaged)	159	" 159 "
Ceylon cinchona	146	" 146 "
Paita cinchona		
(damaged)	129	" 129 "
Yellow and red cin-		
chona	80	" — "
Mixed bark	314	" 314 "
	1,907	1,687

The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
American and Italian factories	99,206
Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	59,005
Brunswick factory	31,929
Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories	13,750
Druggists, &c.	29,865
Total quantity sold	233,755
Bought in or withdrawn	44,292
Total quantity offered	278,047

The following prices were paid:—

JAVA.—Good stem chips, 5½d.; common dusty, ¾d. to 1¾d. per lb. **SOUTH AMERICAN.**—Bolivian cultivated calisaya, good quill, 6½d. to 7¼d. Cuprea was bought in at 2¼d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Red natural chips and shavings, 3¾d. to 3¾d.; root, 3¼d.; hybrid broken quill, 4¾d.; crown, chips, &c., 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Succirubra: Natural chips and shavings, 2¾d. to 3¼d.; mixed stem and branch ditto, 2¾d. to 2½d. Ledgeriana: Stem chips and shavings, 4½d. to 6¾d. per lb. Officinalis: Stem chips, 3d. per lb.

In the drug-auction only 10 packages of bark were offered, but no business was done publicly, good thin Guayaquil being limited at 11*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—In confirmation of our New York correspondent's advice (Sept. 9, page 464), it is reported that bark from every mountain-side in California and Oregon is now pouring into dealers, and it seems as if the market will be swamped. Old bark is scarce in New York. No business doing here just now.

CHAMOMILES.—New Belgian flowers of second picking are now freely offered at 63*s.* 6*d.* and 65*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., London terms. We understand that the bulk of the first pickings were bought for the Vermouth trade. It is suggested that the failure of the English hop crop this year will materially affect the price of this drug, owing to its use as a substitute in brewing.

COCAINE.—The makers' quotation was raised on September 8 by 3*s.* 3*d.* per oz. for 200-oz. lots. All the makers have now agreed to quote 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz. for 100-oz. lots of hydrochloride in 25-oz. tins. Pure alkaloid is 2*s.* 9*d.* per oz. extra. Second-hand holders have also raised their quotations, and most of them now ask 16*s.* 6*d.* for 100-oz. lots. The continued scarcity of crude material has rendered the advance necessary, and it is believed that a further advance is not improbable.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The spot-market is very quiet, but for forward delivery 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton has been paid for Liverpool brands; and for prompt 24*l.* is asked, though it might be possible to buy at a trifle less in second-hands. Ordinary brands on the spot are quoted 23*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

DAMIANA.—Lower, at from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per lb, c.i.f., for good, according to holder.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Good sifted quality is quoted 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c. and f. London.

KAVA KAVA is very scarce both here and in New York; 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is about the value.

MENTHOL.—Firm. Cable quotations this week ask as much as 7*s.* 7*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for ordinary brands, while Kohayashi is not quoted. Business has been done at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. spot, but second-hand holders are now inclined to ask more money.

MORPHINE.—Dearer. The other manufacturers have advanced their quotations this week, and current values of hydrochloride powder now range from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per oz., according to maker, and 2*d.* per oz. more for crystals. In second-hand there have been transactions at 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per oz. for prompt delivery.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Quotations vary from 5*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.* per lb. spot, according to holder. The outside figure has been reported paid for a five-case lot in second-hands. For arrival 6*s.* is wanted, which is slightly easier.

OIL, MALE FERN, was advanced by German makers at the close of last week, owing to the scarcity of crude material; and from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per lb. is asked for wholesalers' quantities.

OIL, OLIVE.—The following are the current quotations c. and f. London:—"Cream extra," 58*l.*; cream, 55*l.*; extra sublime, 53*l.*; and sublime, 47*l.* per ton of 1,045 kilos. in pipes.

OIL, SASSAFRAS.—A trifle easier, oil of new crop being offered at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Another quotation is 1*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. New York.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Business has been brisk this week and the market closed firm on Wednesday evening at 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for American on the spot.

OPIUM.—A considerable business has been done in Smyrna this week, mostly for the United States, at a shade better prices than those recently reported. Here the market has ruled quiet, and there is no alteration.

SMYRNA, September 1.—Important transactions have been concluded this week, as follows:—One hundred and seventeen cases old tale quale, at the parity of 8*s.* 3*d.*, 8*s.* 6*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*, and 8*s.* 11*d.*; 60 cases new current tale quale, at 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 7*d.*; 5 cases new Yerli tale quale, at 8*s.* 11*d.* per lb.; and 22 cases new visita, at an unknown price—all for exportation, c.i.f. European ports. Market

closed firm, with buyers. Arrivals, 1,482 cases, against 712 cases, and in Constantinople up to August 26, 797 cases, against 633 last year. Stock of opium on this market amounts to 2,175 cases, and in Constantinople 630 cases. Sales for the month amount to 430 cases, mostly on account of the United States.

PETROLEUM has been advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ per gal. for American, and importers now quote 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per gal., spot. Russian is also firmer at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, spot.

PILOCARPINE.—Both nitrate and hydrochloride are very firm at the official quotation of 30*s.* 6*d.* per oz., net., or 28*s.* in 100 oz. quantities. Second-hand holders ask 26*s.* The tendency is towards higher rates.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—There are offers at 48*s.* to 49*s.* per cwt. for small crystals in half-ton lots.

QUINCE-SEEDS.—The 3 bags of Cape offered in auction on August 31, and for which a bid of 1*s.* 2*d.* was refused, are reported sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

QUININE.—Dull and easier. Quotations in secondhands have dropped about $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per oz. To-day's quotation is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per oz. spot (with buyers at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*), and 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ *d.* for December delivery, which figure has been paid. Makers' prices are unaltered.

SEEDS.—*Anise* is more inquired for, but there is no business to report. *Canary* is neglected, and prices are a turn easier. Turkish can be bought at 38*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. *Coriander* is quoted dearer in Morocco, but prices here are steady at 11*s.* per cwt. There is more doing in English at 14*s.* to 16*s.* per cwt. It appears that very little has been grown in Essex this year, owing to the very low prices ruling. *Cumin* firm, but very little business passing. *Linseed* is dearer; 49*s.* per quarter has been paid for hold clean Morocco, and 48*s.* for fine Dutch.

SHELLAC.—In auction on Tuesday the small supply of 498 cases offered, of which about 155 cases sold at barely steady rates for second orange TN, good bright realising 65*s.*, and ordinary to fair, 61*s.* to 64*s.* Garnet was mostly bought in, a few cases of fair A.C. selling at 63*s.* per cwt. Privately, the spot-market is quiet, with a small business at previous rates.

SODA-SALTS.—Crystal in barrels is 5*s.* per ton dearer, having been advanced to 60*s.* per ton, hags to 57*s.* 6*d.* ex ship or Crescent-Clyde wharf; Tyne, 57*s.* 6*d.*; and Liverpool, 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Caustic, 70-per-cent., 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* spot; 76-per-cent., 8*l.* 15*s.*; 70-per-cent., 8*l.*; and 60-per-cent., 7*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Hyposulphites, 6*l.* 15*s.*, in kegs on the spot. Bicarbonate, 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton landed.

SPERMACETI.—Dearer, at 1*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for good white American block.

SPICES.—There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, at steady prices. At the auctions on Wednesday Cochin *Ginger* was in good supply, but only a small proportion sold—fair to good washed rough, at 23*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt; small shrivelled, at 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.*; medium and small native cut, at 27*s.* to 29*s.*; and cuttings, at 16*s.* Jamaica was nearly all bought in. Japan is dearer; small sales have been made privately at 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have fluctuated: 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* was paid for January-March delivery, and now there are sellers at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* At auction several parcels of Penang were offered, but they were all withdrawn. Zanzibar *Chillies* were bought in at 38*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. *Capsicums* were rather lower; long East India on stalk sold at 22*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and hold cherries at 25*s.* *Pimento* steady; fair partly sold at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per lb. *Mace* sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for bold pale Penang, and at 1*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for good pickings. *Pepper* steady. Singapore black is worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. on the spot. Tellicherry has been sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to arrive. Singapore white sells at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* on the spot; a small lot of fine brought 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Penang white partly sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. for fair dull.

TURMERIC is in good inquiry at firm prices, and the business done this week includes hulby to bright Madras finger at 27*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt. Cochin split bulbs have sold at 8*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; finger is quoted 20*s.*, and the same price for Chinese finger.

The shipments from Shanghai during July were 350 piculs, of which 250 went to Hamburg, 85 to London, and 15 to Marseilles.

Drug-auctions in London.

Fifteen brokers brought forward supplies to-day amounting altogether to 4,208 packages, including a good selection of new Linnevelly senna. Cardamoms were in small supply, the bulk being of the Malabar variety. The following table shows the business done publicly:—

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Aconite	10 ... 0	Ipecacuanha—	
Albumen	12 ... 0	(Cartagena)	15 ... 10
Almonds, bitter ...	13 ... 0	(Rio)	51 ... 0
Aloes, Cape	92 ... 57	Kamala	13 ... 2
Curaçao	178 ... 178	Kino	24 ... 0
Ambergris	1 ... 0	Kola-nuts	20 ... 0
Anatto-seed	22 ... 0	Lime-juice	3 ... 1
Antimony (crude) ..	30 ... 0	Matico	8 ... 0
Asafetida	90 ... 90	Musk	1 ... 0
Balsam, Copaiba ...	4 ... 0	Nux vomica	34 ... 17
Peru	10 ... 0	Oil, cajuput	75 ... 0
Tolu	16 ... 0	cassia	26 ... 0
Benzoin—		castor (E. I.)	55 ... 0
Palembang	76 ... 0	cinnamon	5 ... 0
Siam	74 ... 2	citronella	13 ... 0
Sumatra and		cod-liver	66 ... 66
Penang	95 ... 0	eucalyptus	23 ... 0
Calumba	87 ... 0	fennel	1 ... 1
Canella alba	6 ... 6	geranium	1 ... 0
Cannabis indica ...	101 ... 0	lemongrass	4 ... 0
Cantharides	4 ... 0	limes	3 ... 2
Cardamoms	238 ... 16	peppermint	30 ... 0
Cascarilla	30 ... 0	pimento	7 ... 0
Cinchona	10 ... 0	rose	5 ... 0
Cocculus indicus ...	65 ... 0	sassafras	2 ... 0
Colocynth	20 ... 0	wintergreen	3 ... 0
Croton-seed	9 ... 0	wood	420 ... 0
Cumin-seed	17 ... 0	Orange-peel	21 ... 0
Cus cus	8 ... 0	Orris-root	5 ... 5
Cuttlefish-bone ...	5 ... 0	Pepsine	1 ... 0
Dill-seed	33 ... 0	porci	1 ... 0
Dragon's-blood ...	54 ... 5	Potassium iodide...	5 ... 5
Elaterium	1 ... 1	Rhatany	30 ... 0
Ergot of rye	14 ... 0	Rhubarb	164 ... 4
Gum ammoniacum ...	26 ... 0	Sarsaparilla—	
arabic	23 ... 10	Honduras	6 ... 0
euphorbium	12 ... 12	Jamaica	5 ... 5
gamboge	14 ... 10	Lima	17 ... 10
guaiacum	29 ... 0	Senna, Alexandrian ..	32 ... 19
mastic	2 ... 0	Tinnevelly	247 ... 195
myrrh	52 ... 4	Soy, China	25 ... 0
sandarac	17 ... 0	Squills	62 ... 5
Honey, Australian ..	10 ... 0	Tamarinds (W.I.) ..	146 ... 11
Canadian	3 ... 3	Tonka-beans	6 ... 0
Honolulu	105 ... 20	Turmeric	5 ... 0
Jamaica	160 ... 136	Vanilla	36 ... 26
Jalap	12 ... 0	Wax (bees')	624 ... 67

Monthly Drug-auctions.

At the drug auctions to-day Mr. Andrew Devitt (Messrs. Lewis & Peat), before commencing his sale, announced that it was the intention of several gentlemen in the room to bring forward at the next drug-sale the question of monthly sales to be held during the ensuing year, instead of the fortnightly sales, as at present. The question would therefore be discussed at 12 o'clock on September 28.

ALOES.—Cape was in large supply, and sold at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* easier rates. Fine bright hard glassy were bought in at 26*s.*, the limit being 24*s.* 6*d.*, and a bid of 24*s.* was refused. We believe that afterwards business was done privately in the higher qualities at the limits; slightly drossy seconds sold at 22*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*, and drossy and softish at 20*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* Curaçao fair brown livery to dark realised 25*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.*, and glassy and capey, 19*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt. Another parcel of fair liver brought 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.*, and a parcel of 130 *Gourds* sold at slightly dearer rates, good hard brown livery to dark bringing 30*s.*, and inferior, 21*s.* per cwt. Aloes in gourds is a scarce article here. No *Socotrine* or *Zanzibar* aloes were offered.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Dull of sale. Good thick Maracaibo was held for 1*s.* 8*d.*, and cloudy Maranham ditto was bought in at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—Fair thick balsam has sold privately at 7*s.* 9*d.* In auction two small parcels were limited at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

BENZONIN.—There was no demand whatever for Sumatra, everything being bought in at nominal rates, and the same may be said of Palembang gum. Of Siam a case of siftings sold at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and another at 65*s.* Small to bold blocky almonds were bought in at 12*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

CANELLA ALBA.—Fair clean quill of recent import brought 35*s.* per cwt.; part of the parcel had been sold privately at this figure.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Fair green tops were limited at 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—Quiet. Dull natural root was held for 18*s.* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—Meagre supplies were catalogued to-day, consisting mostly of Ceylon-Malabars, for which there was no demand. The following rates were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, dull bold long bleached, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; medium, ditto, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.* 10*d.*; splits and pickings, 1*s.* 5*d.* Ceylon-Malabars, medium lean brown, 1*s.* 8*d.* No seeds were sold publicly. Some of the parcels offered were not on show in time.

The shipments from Ceylon for the week ending August 22 were 6,711 lbs.

CASCARILLA.—Siftings, the only kind offered, were held for 25*s.* per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair medium to bold Turkey apple, mostly whole, was held for 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

CROTON-SEED.—For fair Ceylon seed a bid of 26*s.* was refused, and for dull and mouldy 23*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—For good clean Morocco of new crop 26*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was wanted.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—In more demand at easier rates, good seedy lump of fine bright colour selling with competition, at 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 15*s.* per cwt., and a case of very ordinary dark lump or "pickings" brought 5*l.* 15*s.* For a parcel in reeds 9*l.* was refused, the limit being 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

ELATERIUM.—A tin of English, offered without reserve, sold at 10*d.* per oz.

ERGOT OF RYE.—For small Russian, part weevily, 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. was wanted.

GAMBOGE.—Fair loose pipe, partly run and blocky, mostly orange fracture, sold without reserve at 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., and 5 cases of good pickings at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—In auction fair picked Trieste grain was limited, at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and yellowish Turkey sorts apparently sold at 80*s.* per cwt. For so-called Persian insoluble sorts there has been some inquiry privately for forward delivery, but buyers will not pay the prices asked; on the spot, business includes retail-sales at 23*s.* per cwt for fine pale picked.

GUM ASAFETIDA.—The offerings to-day were all without reserve, and considering the very poor quality they sold at fairly steady rates—namely, from 13*s.* to 16*s.* per cwt. for very heavy sandy and dark block with little gum. The parcel was more or less damaged by fire and water. Two cases of very low block realised 4*s.* to 5*s.* per cwt.

GUM EUPHORBIIUM.—This drug, seldom seen in auction, sold without reserve at 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair sound from Morocco.

GUM GUAIACUM.—The highest bid obtainable for good green medicinal block was 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; the lot was bought in at 2*s.*

GUM KINO.—Low bids were refused in auction to-day; the limit for fair dark Cochin grain was 2*s.* per lb. for single cases.

GUM MYRRH.—Quiet. The only sale consisted of ordinary dark Aden tear, for which 55*s.* was paid.

HONEY.—In good demand at steady rates, fair pale set Jamaica realising 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*, and dark ambery ditto 20*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt. Honolulu, light pale to amber, fair flavour, partly sold at 25*s.* per cwt. Privately good white Californian is firmly held and in small supply at 44*s.* 6*d.* to 47*s.*, and amber at 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet in auction, Cartagena selling at about 9*d.* per lb. lower rates, a small lot of 4 bags first and

second class damages realising 9s. to 9s. 9d. per lb. A bid of 9s. 6d. is to be submitted for another lot, and a parcel of 5 bales had been sold prior to the auctions. Rio has been in fair demand privately, damages ex auctions August 31 being sold cheaply at private prices. The limit for sound Rio remains 14s. 6d. per lb., and for good picked and washed 15s.; but no business was done publicly.

JALAP.—For fair clean small to bold tuber 6½d. per lb. is wanted.

New York advices, dated September 1, report exceedingly light stocks, and it is not likely that any more will come forward from Mexico until next year.

KAMALA.—Two cases of very dull E.I., offered without reserve, brought 2½d. Another parcel was bought in at 6½d. per lb.

MATICO.—Fair green leaf was bought in at 3½d. per lb. at the auctions.

NUX VOMICA.—In auction fair bold East Indian seed realised 9s. 6d., and pickings at 5s. 3d. per cwt.; 8s. 3d. was refused for ordinary small and dull.

OIL, CAJUPUT.—The limit for fair green, from Singapore, was 2s. 8d. per bottle.

OIL, CASTOR.—Privately finest medicinal Italian is quoted 33s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. c.f. In auction good bright East Indian seconds were bought in at 4½d. per lb.

OIL, COD LIVER.—Quiet and unchanged. In auction today a parcel of good bright Norwegian was offered without reserve, and sold at 49s. 6d. to 50s. per cask, with fair competition. Market price is about 58s. c.f.

BERGEN, SEPTEMBER 9.—Market is unchanged, as per my advice of last week, and there is no likelihood of any reduction. The exports from Bergen still maintain their high level, and show today 9,245 barrels against 5,383 barrels at the same time of last year.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—B.P. quality (75-per-cent. eucalyptol) was held for 1s. 10d. per lb. net. Seventeen cases of Australian were not landed in time.

OIL, FENNEL.—A case containing 1 cwt. brought 11d. per lb. without reserve.

OIL OF LIMES.—Easier; business being effected at 3s. per lb. for West Indian distilled oil.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—It is now generally agreed that the American crop will be light, about one-third of last year's estimate. Large stocks are, however, held in New York, and until these holdings are cleared the advance will only be slight. HGH is quoted 5s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b. terms. Importers here still hold out for 5s. 6d. per lb., c.f.; but in the absence of business it cannot be called a firm market. The spot price for Japanese dementholised is 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., or much below the parity of the c.f. quotation. In auction 20 cases were bought in at 3s. 7½d. per lb.

Our Yokohama correspondent, in a letter which we will publish next week, states that the Bingo crop is short, and other provinces are likely to be the same. Wealthy merchants are getting hold of the stuff to corner it.

OIL, ROSE.—For fair bright Bombay 5¾d. per oz. was asked.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Good bright thin Maltese strip was limited at 5½d. to 6d. per lb.

ORRIS.—Dull bold Verona sold without reserve at 20s. per cwt. Privately the market is very quiet at 35s. 6d. per cwt. for extra-selected Florentine; 30s. 6d. selected; 27s. 6d. "sorts," and small white, 27s. per cwt., c.f., all old crop. Prospects regarding the new crop are unsettled, and although it is expected to be a good one the quality will be below the average.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—A parcel of 5 cases Japanese-make (P. J. II.), containing ten 10-lb. bottles, sold, with fair competition, at 9s. 4d. per lb. This figure cannot, however, be taken as current market value of English make, which is 10s. per lb. for this quantity. As recently reported by our Yokohama correspondent, there has been an attempt by the European syndicate to squeeze out Japanese iodine-manufacturers from their home market, and this sale of Japanese iodine in London is rather a sad commentary upon the syndicate's doings.

RHUBARB.—Very quiet. The few sales were as follows:—Shensi, medium to bold round, part spongy, three-quarters pinky and quarter dark fracture, sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. "subject"; bold flat Canton and Shensi mixed was limited at 11d. per lb., a bid of 10d. being refused. Several new parcels of good small to medium high-dried, even pinky and grey fracture, were bought in at 11d.

Shanghai advices dated August 7 report that common round high-dried is in abundant supply in China, and that a further decline in values induced more shipments, but most of these were made on consignment, only good Shensi being inquired for. The shipments from Shanghai during July amounted to 617 piculs, of which 257 went to Hamburg, 198 to London, and 162 to New York.

SARSAPARILLA.—The only demand to-day was for Jamaica, 2 bales of which found a buyer at 1s. 6d. per lb for first-class damages. Wild ditto sold at 7½d. per lb. In Lima-Jamaica 1s. 1d. was wanted for good fibrous first-class damaged, and a few bales of inferior root sold at 8d. to 8½d. per lb.

SENNA.—Keen competition again characterised this article, and the bulk of the Tinnevely offered was disposed of to home and export buyers at fully ½d. per lb. advance on an average with last sales' rates. The following prices were paid:—Good bold green leaf, 6d. to 6½d.; good medium green leaf, 3½d. to 4½d.; and small to medium yellowish green leaf, 2½d. to 3½d. Pods brought 2½d. per lb. Alexandrian was in fair demand, fair green half-leaf realising 2½d. in bales, and 3d. to 3½d. per lb. in cases; good siftings, 2d. to 2½d. Since the auctions a further 50 bales, bought in at auction, have been disposed of at the limits. 178 bales will be landing shortly, 128 of which are in the *Ballarat*.

SQUILLS.—The limit for good dry white is 3d. per lb., at which small sales have been made privately; that sold in auction consisted of dull brown *Maltese*, for which 1½d. per lb. was paid.

TAMARINDS.—Quiet, fair *West Indian* brought 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt., and dry *Antigua* were limited at 9s. per cwt.; for good fresh *Barbadoes* 10s. was wanted.

VANILLA.—Seychelles and Tahiti were the only kinds put forward to day, and of the former 24 tins were offered and sold at 27s. 6d. for 7½ inch, 22s. 6d. for 7 inch, 23s. 6d. for 6½ inch, 25s. for 5½ inch, and 24s. 6d. per lb for 4½ inch; the quality was fair to good brown chocolate. A parcel of Tahiti catalogued for auction was not up in time.

WAX, BEES.—Supplies to-day were on a moderate scale, but there was little demand except for Jamaica, which was about 2s. 6d. per cwt. easier, good to fine red and yellow selling at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s., and wormy dark ditto at 6l. 10s. Madagascar is held for firm prices, and only wormy sold at 5l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. Of Zanzibar wax 1 package only offered and sold at 6l. 5s. per cwt., subject to sellers' approval. A small lot of poor dull grey Australian brought 6l. 10s. per cwt.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bayley, R. C. *Photography Annual: Compendium of Information, with Record of Progress for 1899.* 8vo, 8½ × 5½. Pp. 240. 3s. 6d. net; swd., 2s. 6d. net. (Hiffe.)

Brown, H. *Ringworm and other Scalp-affections: Cause, Cure.* 8vo, 8½ × 5½. Pp. 180. 5s. (Churchill.)

Clarke, J. J. *Orthopaedic Surgery: Text-book of Pathology and Treatment of Deformities.* 309 illus. 8vo, 8½ × 5½. Pp. 474. 21s. (Cassell.)

Thorne, W. B. *Schott Methods of Treatment of Chronic Diseases of Heart; Account of Nauheim Baths and of Therapeutic Exercises.* 3rd ed. 8vo, 9 × 5½. Pp. 132. 6s. (Churchill.)

Williams, W. *Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery.* 9th ed. Rev. by Author, assisted by his son, W. Owen Williams. 8vo, 9 × 5½. Pp. 776. 30s. (Baillière.)